THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 64. [THE SUN leads in local news.] LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1895. [THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation] EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT.

FIRST EDITION

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

THE RAILWAY MEN

Of the Lowell and Suburban Dance.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A Large, Gay and Most Enjoyable Party.

Two bells were given at 9 o'clock and no one rang the bell to stop until near 3 o'clock in the morning. A long run surely and a very enjoyable one. Our local motormen and conductors are politeness itself when at work, but to know them and fully appreciate them one should have been at the first annual ball of their relief association in Huntington hall last evening.

Having discarded uniforms and arrayed in their evening dress with charming companions, the railroad men whiled the hours away to entrancing music, and the patrons of the road who assisted them are unanimous in the opinion that the ball was one of the most enjoyable of the season.

On the road one would think a strike was in progress, for the genial faces of Happy Conway, Pat. Flynn, John Rourke, Henry McCabe and all the old familiars were missing from their accustomed posts. Then at the square neither the smiling faces nor the genial voices of Florence or Tom could be seen or heard, for they like the rest had caught the fever and were tripping the light fantastic "just like the young fellows." In fact it was a "special spare" night on the road.

The scene at the hall was one of rare beauty while nile green and pink bunting was tastefully arranged about the entire hall leaving no bare spot uncovered. The floral decorations were also elaborate. The stage was transformed into a bower by a profusion of potted palms while all the members wore beautiful boutonieres. The floral decorations were the artistic work of James McMannon.

The American orchestra directed by Prof. E. Borjes rendered a delightful concert previous to the grand march, the program concluding with a new medley overture "Conglomeration" which introduced solos for cornet, clarinet, trombone, piccolo and xylophone.

Shortly after 9 o'clock General Manager "Happy" Conway gave the two bells and Director Borjes letting on full power started the merry party on its journey through the fairy like mazes of the dance.

Floor Director "Jack" McDonald was on the "front end" in other words leading the march with Mrs. McDonald. Following them were "Happy" Conway and Miss Myra Riley, C. D. West and Miss Hannah Conway and about 100 couples. During the march the spectators admired the many beautiful gowns worn by the ladies.

After the march general dancing was enjoyed until the "turn out" was reached at midnight where all partook of supper.

In an hour the dancers were all on the floor again and they continued to enjoy themselves until the last number had been gone through when one bell struck, the trolley taken off, and cry "as far as we go" heard, all repaired to their homes tired yet happy.

Among the guests present were Directors August Fels and Miles Brennan, Supt. Wentworth, Chief Sheldon of the North Billerica fire department, President Mullin of the Mathews of Billerica and others. A special car brought 40 guests from Nashua and as many more from the Chelmsfords and Billericas.

The officers of the evening were: General manager, John R. Conway; assistant, C. D. West, reception committee, Florence O'Donoghue, chairman, Robert Curren, Edward Campbell, Andrew McAloon, Thomas Lees, Daniel O'Day, John O'Connor, C. D. West, William Wright, Frank Rourke, Sterling Blair, John K. Winchester, John R. Conway. Floor director, John McDonald; assistant, John S. Butler; aids, John S. Burke, chief, Frank Conway, John Whalen, Michael O'Donnell, John Walsh, James J. Quinlan, Michael Manning, Henry McCabe.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

RYAN—The funeral of Michael Ryan took place this afternoon from his late home on Lakeview avenue and was largely attended. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

This Morning's Fire.

The alarm for fire at 11 o'clock this morning was for a blaze in a house owned by George Fowler on Chesver street. The amount of damage was about $15.

J. F. O'DONNELL,
Practical Undertaker



Always on Time. Out-of-town Orders Promptly Attended to. Telephone—430-3.
324 Market, Corner of Worthen Street.

FLOWERS AND LORAL DESIGNS.

We grow our own Flowers. Our prices are the lowest. Orders for Churches, Weddings, Funerals, etc., executed promptly.
PATTEN & CO., 293 Central Street, Telephone 442-3.

FIGHT STOPPED

Deputy McQuade Stops a Brutal Mill

BECAUSE ONE BOXER'S NOSE BLED PROFUSELY.

Other Contests of the Gladstone Club Meet.

The attendance at last night's meeting of the Gladstone club was fair, considering the number of attractions in town.

There was a large number of Lawrence and Haverhill sports present and those who were lucky caught a special car for the cities down the river.

The opening bout of the evening was of six rounds and a great show.

The contestants were Elmer Arnold of Dracut and Charlie Armstrong of the Montauk Social and Athletic club.

The two were in fine condition and as expected they started out with a rush.

Before the match Referee Scully made his usual speech of advice to the crowd, and he needed to, for they were from Lawrence.

The first round was red hot, for both started in a la Dick O'Brien. They let out a number of wild swings that had the force of a pile driver, though which lacked science.

Armstrong had a trifle the better of the first round, though neither man received any punishment to speak of.

The second round was a corker, Arnold getting in a majority of blows. Both men let out swings enough to gain a barrelful of ducksons, but their swings were wild and landed everywhere but in those spots that counted.

The third round was very even, both men going down once in a mix-up. Armstrong had a number of dandy uppercuts in this round which if they had landed well would have been felt.

The fourth round was easier and consisted of considerable jollying by both men besides the boxing.

Arnold in the fifth continued his right leads but they seldom landed while Armstrong got in one lone uppercut. There was one mix-up in which the exchange was even.

Both men tried hard for a decision in the concluding round but neither succeeded and though there was a request for an additional round Referee Scully decided it this way: "In the first three rounds the go was even and in the next three Mr. Arnold was the superior and got the decision."

Mr. Armstrong announced that he would meet Arnold for $500 and thus ended the go of the funny rivals.

The principal event was called next and after a short delay Fallon appeared in the ring looking finely. His seconds were Jack McDonough, William Cahill and Billy Robinson.

Snee came in later with Jim Gilligan, Billy Bell, Burt Clark and Charlie Snee.

At the call of time the men went at each other hammer and tongs and Fallon had it his own way. As usual when Lawrence and Haverhill men meet there was a crowd of toughs and would-be-fighters who couldn't keep quiet and who managed to make a big disturbance. The first round was all Fallon, and at its end it was clearly evident that the contest could not go far

The second round was harder and again all Fallon and the go developed into a fight and a hard one. At the end of this round Deputy McQuade instructed Referee Scully to stop the contest which he did without declaring a winner, as there were no such provision made in the articles.

Then there was a howl from the would-be sports from Lawrence and Haverhill. Some wanted their money back, while others yelled for Fallon to get the decision.

Referee Scully explained his position and Deputy McQuade told the disgruntled ones that the Gladstone Club also lived up to their charter and allowed no brutality. The deputy was loudly applauded.

Then still they complained and a man named Bartlett made a brief speech in which he forgot how many rounds had been gone. He was guyed and applauded and then quiet reigned.

The last bout was of 10 rounds between John Ferris and Harry Pelky both of Lawrence. Both are French and ambitious though not boxes.

They went through one round hot and at the end both were near done and Ferris being declared a winner the contest was over. Ferris announced himself Jack Fallon's pupil.

That was all, but it was the most exciting meeting ever held.

The report in a morning paper to the effect that Snee's nose was broken is untrue. Snee was on the street shortly after the go as well as ever and his injuries consisted of a cut on the nose, which was covered with a piece of court plaster.

DEATHS.

DOBBINS—George R. Dobbins, brother of Richard Dobbins, the boiler manufacturer of this city, died in San Francisco November 14. He was a veteran in the late war, having marched through Baltimore with the famous Sixth, and afterward served three years in the Second Massachusetts Regiment. He was well known in Lowell, as he worked as foreman for his brother, William Dobbins, until in 1874 he went to California.

WEBSTER—Calvin Webster, aged 80 years, 7 months, died yesterday morning at 240 West London street. He was born in Dracut and resided there several years. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

MCCARTHY—Mrs. Ellen McCarthy died yesterday afternoon at 110 Common street.

SCANLON—Annie M. Scanlon aged 33 years, died last evening at 11 Pihl street. She was the daughter of John and Ellen Scanlon.

For a nice spring garden now is the time to order bulbs of all kinds at McManmon's palace flower store, Prescott street. Telephone 3.

Attention.

We are framing pictures at very low prices. Window shades all sizes made and hung. Wall papers at lowest prices. H. C. McOsker, 128 Central street.

Smashup on the Central Vermont.

CANAAN, N. H., Nov. 15.—A Central Vermont express ran into the rear of a freight train at this station at midnight. None of the passengers was injured. Warren Emerson, engineer of the express, had his shoulder broken. The caboose of the freight caught fire and burned, but the rest of the train was saved.

NEW CANDIDATES IN WARD FIVE.

Names Mentioned for the Common Council and School Board.

The democratic candidates in the new ward five are commencing to make themselves known.

"Charlie" Thornton's name is frequently mentioned in connection with the councilmanic nomination, and his friends without consulting his wishes have already commenced an active canvass in his behalf.

Councilman Riley has announced that he is not a candidate for further honors, two years having satisfied him.

In the school committee contest Hugh Farley is mentioned as a capable and qualified candidate. He will make a strong run in the ward, for he is thoroughly acquainted in that section. He is a member of the Y. M. C. L, and has numerous friends who will be found assisting him in his canvass.

The name of Simon Cavanaugh is also mentioned for the place. Mr. Cavanaugh has resided nearly all his life in the ward and is known to nearly every voter. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. I., and is employed by O'Sullivan Bros.

Councilman Miskella in the Fight.

The voters of new Ward four or at least the majority of them will welcome the news that Councilman John F. Miskella will seek a renomination. No truer democrat ever sat in the city council than this young man.

With his party on all questions, at all times loyal to caucus agreements he established a record that merits reward. He is an able young man, a good talker, and during the year his voice has been heard on all important questions. Old Ward three never refused to recognize the claim of a faithful servant for re-election nor should new Ward four prove ungrateful to young Mr. Miskella.

Would Like to Be An Alderman.

It is stated that John F. Murphy, truant commissioner would like to run for alderman on the democratic ticket from Ward seven.

I have also heard the name of Frank J. Simonds mentioned in connection with the aldermanic nomination in Ward nine. Whether or not he will stand is uncertain, but his friends are urging him as a suitable candidate.

News for Dan Varnum.

On the street last night it was stated on very reliable authority that the A. P. A. element of the republican party had decided upon their course in the mayoralty contest. It must be "Joe" Miller or no one. They claim that Mr. Miller is entitled to the nomination and if he does not get it, then the republican candidate for mayor can prepare to meet his Waterloo. As the time draws near the prospects grow brighter for Mayor Courtney.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

The Fatted Calf, which will close its engagement at the Opera house tonight, is a comedy well worth going to see. The plot is one of the most comical that could well be imagined. It mixes up the affairs of love, marriage and domestic relations in complications that compel laughter and applause. The company is a good one throughout and has several artists in special lines.

Tom Browne is a famous whistler, Blanchie Idaho, America's comic opera queen is a well-known star, while the acting of George Richardson, as Squire Perley, is always artistic. Philip Robson as Daniel Webster Perley is also a first class actor. The remainder of the cast is good, and several of them are well known to Lowell audiences. They are Ralph Bell, Frank B. Clayton, Eugene Dingens, Edith Hoyt, May Montford, Carrie Roma and Annie Ward Tiffany. Miss Tiffany, who has often been the leader in other companies is here assigned the comparatively obscure part of Mrs. McCann. The play is new here and sure to be popular.

Music Hall.

Fox & Ward's minstrels at Music hall give their closing performances this afternoon and evening. They have captivated the lovers of minstrelsy as never before in Lowell.

Of all the Madison square theatre successes none ran in public estimation any higher than "The Burglar." A play of surprises is this drama of absorbing interest and pretty surroundings. With the same attention to detail and proper mounting that characterizes all of the Madison square productions, nothing to lend effect or heighten the interest is omitted in the proper settings, and the play is put on in a city visited for one night with the same care as formerly used at the home theatre. See ad.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

City Messenger Cahill was busy this morning delivering to the successful candidates the official notification of their election as senator and representative.

The aldermen will meet again next Tuesday evening.

French Republicans.

A meeting of the committees representing the French republicans of each ward in the city will be held to-night to decide upon an aldermanic candidate, and other affairs relating to the municipal election.

Lamps.

The greatest display of lamps ever seen in Lowell is in one of our show windows. The U. S. Tea Co., other corner of Central and Prescott streets.

Get all your printing done at THE SUN office.



A Mother's Report

"Hood's Sarsaparilla, is an excellent medicine. I have taken it for catarrh and impure blood and it has given me a good appetite and strength. My husband has also taken it and he is now in good health. When he feels a little run down he gets a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before it is gone he is all right and is able to work all the time. I give it to my baby occasionally, and we have never had to have a doctor attend her." MRS. E. K. WARREN, Greenfield, N. H., Box 34.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect.

O'HEARN AND DOWD

On the Financial Situation.

Our meeting has solved the problem of vast fortunes gathered in a few years. We have in our close investigation of the city's business and our inside knowledge of the buying and selling of supplies coupled with our long and extensive experience of merchandizing found that too high prices have been paid all along the line. We know that clothing to be sold at prices below the market must be bought for cash and sold for cash. The city pays its bills in ten days and is entitled to the sharpest discount. The merchant who pays cash for his goods is in a position to sell closer to the city or the individual purchaser than the man who buys on long dating. Our investigation has developed the fact that so called low prices are but a catch-penny trick unless the merits of fabric and manufacture are combined in the garments offered.

This we are in position to prove to our customers. The proper way for our customers to do is to keep pace with the progress of the times. Watch the market and buy its supplies at the lowest figure without individual or party preference in the selection. We look out for O'Hearn and Dowd when in the market. We have no use for the wares of any man or any firm because they happen to be so and so unless the prices are right. It is our opinion, founded on keen observation that cut prices are easily obtainable when competition is freely encouraged. This applies as much to retail as wholesale buying. Our leaders are Switz, Conde underwear at 98c. a garment. Boys woolen waists at 29c. each. Men's fine beaver caps at 50c. And our splendid all wool heavy weight winter trousers, ripless, at $1.50 to $3.50, and fine worsteds at $3.00 to $6.00. Our exclusive specialties are the boys skater suit, as shown in our windows. In overcoats our variety is legion. O'Hearn & Dowd, old post office.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. B. O'Connor has recovered from his recent illness and is again able to resume his professional duties.

Hon. Charles H. Allen of this city attended the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' association at the Vendome in Boston last evening.

An elegant pulpit Bible has been donated to Wigglaville mission by Miss Blanche Staples, granddaughter of Deacon William H. Wiggin.

Among the Lowell people who are visiting the Atlanta fair, are Mrs. Nicholas Warren Norcross and her daughter, Miss Rebecca Crosby Norcross. On the 6th of November, Miss Norcross read a paper on Iconoclasm in the women's department at the fair.

The younger set were entertained at a tea given at the home of Mrs. Coburn in Pawtucketville by Mrs. Clarence G. Coburn, Miss Grace Coburn, Miss Josephine Butler and Miss Connell yesterday. The American orchestra furnished music, and the luncheon was served by the D. L. Page company.

POLICE COURT.

Pickman, J.

Sixteen drunks, six released and seven fined.

John Dallahey got three months in jail, James Quinn six months, and Patrick Gorman eight months at the state farm.

The case of Laurent Greneau and Alex. Clairmont the men who it is alleged assaulted Rock Vigeant some months ago, breaking his leg, was continued until next Wednesday.

Alfred E. Hurley and John Watson charged with maliciously taking a team belonging to Henry Paris were fined $10. They were found this morning at 3 o'clock in Centralville by Officer Broault.

Flossie Wise was continued until next Friday for sentence. She was found guilty of stealing a horse and carriage.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Lilley J.

The case of Patrick Donahue et als. vs. Mary McNally et al. in which plaintiff sues to recover property which the defendant was appointed guardian of, was taken up yesterday. The plaintiffs allege that the woman has converted the property to her own use and will not give it up. B. D. O'Connell for the plaintiffs and Jeremiah Crowley for the defendants.

The case of Patrick, Elizabeth, Annie Margaret Donahue against Mary McNally to recover value of property inherited by them, by the defendant under a mortgage, was finished and Judge Lilley took the papers. B. D. O'Connell for plaintiffs, Jeremiah Crowley for defendant.

The case of Augusta Taylor vs. Melissa E. Willard, a trustee was unfinished. Plaintiff attached some silverware deposited in the Appleton bank to secure a judgment of $1000 recovered against the defendant. The bank claims that it holds the silverware as trustee for John B. Swift who alleges a bill of sale on the property from one Somers. B. D. O'Connell for plaintiff and W. F. Courtney for defendant.

In the case of John McKenzie vs. City of Lowell Judge Lilley reserved decision. Jerome F. Manning for plaintiff and F. W. Qua for defendant.

GRAIN STORES ENTERED

By Burglars on Last Thursday Night.

The grain stores of Joseph Miller, Peter Fay and James Meek were entered by burglars Thursday night, but little was stolen in any of the stores.

A Peculiar Fatality.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—A baby carriage, containing Evelena Moultrie and Sadie Proctor, two colored infants, was thrown on its side on Bay street yesterday, smashing the head of the Moultrie child, killing it instantly, and running over the chest of the other child, inflicting fatal injuries.

It is True

that there is no other tea used so extensively in this city today as the Garden Flower tea sold by us. If you are not useing it you don't use the best tea. Commercial Tea Co., opp. post office.

Why Not.

If you are economizing why not look over your printing bills and see if you are not paying too much for printing. Call at this office and get prices on your work, and see if we cannot save money for you.

"We'll Make It Hot
For You" with our
"Century" Parlor Stoves and Ranges
For sale only at
A. E. O'HEIR & CO'S, 16 Mer'k St.
The Home Furnishers.

2 O'CLOCK

BAY STATE DAY

Gov. Greenhalge Holds an Official Reception.

SPEECHES MADE BY MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Gov.-Elect Bradley of Kentucky Spoke.

ATLANTA, Nov. 15.—The governor of Massachusetts, with his staff and the exposition commissioners from the Bay State, yesterday celebrated Massachusetts day at the exposition. Their public ceremonials were conducted in the Massachusetts building, which is one of the largest and finest station buildings on the grounds. Curtis Guild, Jr., presided over the exercises. President Collier and Mayor King, on behalf of the exposition and city, made excellent talks, after which President Guild introduced Governor Atkinson, who delivered an address on behalf of the state. Governor-elect Bradley of Kentucky made a short and stirring speech. Governor Greenhalge said in part: "Your cordial greeting is a most inspiring prelude of the performance of a delightful duty. I came here charged with a message as lofty and loving, as full of affection and respect, as the ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts can send, or the imperial state of Georgia can receive."

Eyes Turned Toward the Leon.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—It is reported that there is on board the Norwegian fruit steamship Leon, which will reach this port today, a delegation of officers of the Cuban republic. There is no law by which the customs authorities can prevent the landing of the officers from the Cuban republic at this port, as the allegation of the purpose of their mission, that is to secure arms and recruits, to aid in the rebellion, is based only on surmise. It is stated that Captain Svance, commanding this ship, upon his arrival here, will be arrested by the officers of the revenue marine on the charge of having violated the neutrality laws in landing, about three trips ago, on the south coast of Cuba, a filibustering expedition.

Possible Loophole For Robber.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The question has arisen as to whether Russell, the post-office robber, who escaped to Europe from a jail in New York, and was afterward arrested at Bruges, Belgium, can be secured through extradition proceedings. The Belgian law knows no such offense as an attempt to break into and rob a postoffice, and United States officials are striving to arrange the extradition warrant so that it shall, while properly defining the offense, still fall within the terms of the extradition treaty.

A Tame Session.

BECKETON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The evidence offered at the investigation of the administration of the no-license law in this city last night was not very startling. Officer Ashport, one of the men upon whom considerable suspicion had been cast, declared that no man ever gave him a dollar for not enforcing the law, and said he would not believe Lattinville, Hayes, Sumpter and other ex-liquor dealers on oath.

Revenue Statistics For October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The monthly statement of imports and exports issued by the bureau of statistics shows the total amount of domestic merchandise exported during October was $85,092,383, as against $82,432,422 during October of last year. The imports of dutiable merchandise during October aggregated $37,206,720, as compared with $29,404,315 during the same month in 1894. The exports of gold during October amounted to $1,878,897, and the imports $1,737,776. Silver was exported to the amount of $4,504,447, while the imports aggregated $1,925,127.

Didn't Fight It Out.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 16.—Jack Fallon and Martin Snee last night fought what was to be a 20-round contest for the Merrimac valley championship. In the first round Fallon broke Snee's nose, and in the second round the police stopped the fight, as Snee was covered with blood. The fight was declared a draw.

Speed Trial Two Weeks Hence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Texas will be undocked at New York on the 20th inst., and her steam trials at the dock will begin on the 23d. It will require at least a week to complete these, so that the vessel will not be ready for her speed trial until Dec. 1.

Embezzler Heavily Punished.

IRONTON, O., Nov. 16.—Ex-Secretary M. G. Clay of Lawrence county was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary and to pay a fine of $11,000, he having pleaded guilty to embezzlement of the county's funds.

Agricultural Press Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Heads of 60 agricultural papers published in various parts of the country met here yesterday to form a national association of agricultural men. A committee on permanent organization was appointed.

Scheme Didn't Work.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to a building right in the center of the business part of the water front section of the city. There is no clew to the firebug.

Committed For Trial For Fraud.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 16.—Harvey, Green, Donnelly and Thurbern, the Union bank directors, were yesterday committed for trial. Eight charges were found against them for publishing false and fraudulent annual statements of the bank, and declaring dividends to the shareholders when no profits were earned.

Proceedings Kept Secret.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In the Knights of Labor general assembly yesterday the report of the committee on grievances was considered, unusual secrecy being observed, as it deals with personal grievances within the order.

Grangers Get Seventh Degree.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16.—The principal event of the National Grange convention yesterday was the conferring of the seventh degree upon nearly 2000 grangers.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

An Interesting Incident of the Big Railway Strike Told by Mayor Pingree.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit has raised the ire of the Chicago press by statements made in the book he has recently published. The Chicago Tribune says editorially:

It is alleged in his book that the army officers who were ordered here at the time of the Debs strike and riots held a meeting after they had been in Chicago a few days, compared notes and came to the conclusion that there was no emergency demanding the presence of regulars, but that the troops had been ordered to Chicago to side with the corporations in an industrial struggle. It is alleged further that—

"These officers did not confine themselves to the mere expression of indignation. Their patriotic feeling led them further than that. They denounced among themselves the advisers of the president of the United States, who had sent them on such a mission. It was not the spirit of insubordination, but of righteous indignation against being used against the defenseless and the weak and to bolster up wrong and greed, which animated many regular officers.

"In their righteous anger they were willing to give their views to the public, and a second meeting was to be held to formulate those views, which were to be spread over the length and breadth of the land to the people of the republic."

These alleged "facts," he says, became known to the authorities at Washington, and the court martialing of these officers was ordered, but the order was rescinded because the president was afraid to press the matter. The papers of this city are said to have been aware of all this, but to have suppressed it. The Chicago papers knew of no such "facts," and did not suppress them.

Extent of the Advance.

The Cleveland Leader, in an article written for political capital, gives the following interesting statistics:

The reduction of wages which began in 1893 and continued through 1893 and 1894 amounted on the average to 20 per cent, as has been proved by thorough investigation. The actual losses to labor by those reductions during the 2½ years were at least $1,000,000,000, an average of $200 for each of the 5,000,000 workers, or about $80 a year. The average advance of 10 per cent received by 200,000 workers means a restoration of about half the loss, or $40 a year. For the half year since last April the restoration has amounted to $20. For the 200,000 who have received the increase of 10 per cent the restoration amounts to $4,000,000. In brief, but $4,000,000 of the $1,000,000,000 lost during the panic has been restored to labor. But 200,000 persons have been benefited by that restoration. Four million eight hundred thousand workers are still waiting for the restoration of a loss of $996,000,000.

McBride's Views.

In a recent speech at Pittsburg President John McBride of the American Federation is reported to have said:

"Corporate capital must be dethroned and the people become the owners of all public necessities. The right of corporations to oppress labor comes from labor itself. If you want to restrict the privileges and abuses of capital, you must pursue a different course in your trades unions, and I say to you it has come when labor must shake off partisan shackles and be free men. Be patriots, not partisans. If I had my way, there would be a labor party that would sweep all the evils from the land. You can't strike a blow by a strike or a shot, you can't repeal a law by a boycott, but you can rout corporate power by the intelligent use of the ballot."

THE SUN Job Print leads them all Try us.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

You Will Find

OUR HAPPY FOOT SHOE FOR LADIES HAS FILLED A LONG FELT WANT.

PRICE $4.50.

SEE THEM.

Styles and qualities of Shoes at our store not to be found in any Lowell shoe store. That class of goods, that carried only by leading Boston and New York stores, with the difference that our prices ar dollars lower.

Box Calf

FOR LADIES' thick sole Winter Boots is in great demand, but the new boots, lace and button, from Laird, Schober & Co., Phila., made of Box Calf with thick soles is the pink of fashion, are elegant winter boots, widths AA, A, B, C and D. Price $5.

Other grades we have at $4; $3, $2.50. You can see by our assortment our faith in Box Calf. Patrons' shoes dressed and polished FREE at

O'Sullivan Bro's
Opposite City Hall.

FALL OF TURKEY

Is Inevitable in the Near Future.

THE SULTAN WILL SOON RECEIVE NOTICE

Of the Joint Action of Christian Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says that a Constantinople dispatch received there reports that the ambassadors will today give notice to the sultan of their intention to arrange for a joint naval demonstration.

A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says the intermediary who persuaded the sultan to grant the moratorium was a man named Izzet. The sultan had never heard of a moratorium, but the Turkish mind takes kindly to any program providing for a postponement of the payment of debts, and the plan was accepted without loss of time. It was Izzet who denounced Kiamil Pasha, and he will probably be appointed first chamberlain of the palace.

Several palace officials will probably be dismissed in the near future. Among them are the first and second chamberlains of the palace. These officials were among the few respectable men connected with the household of the sultan. Both are reputed to have been fond of money, but neither official had the ravenous appetite and easy moral digestion of Izzet.

The ministers were in session almost the entire day Thursday, the sultan awakening to the serious nature of the position which he occupies at the present time, but he is so impressionable that all that would be required would be for some palace spy to divulge some imaginary plot and turn all his majesty's thoughts into another channel.

The Massacre at Erzroom.

A dispatch to The Times from Erzroom says that a letter nearly four columns in length, dated Nov. 3, fully confirms the accounts previously published concerning the massacre there.

The writer says that it is impossible yet to ascertain the number of the killed. Some persons assert that it will reach fully 2000. Perhaps 1000 is not far short of the total. Continuing, the writer says:

We have not dared to go to the quarters of the city where the Turks are too numerous. It might be said of the cities of Christians who have been victims thus far, and I have not had the opportunity of investigating more than one-tenth of the cases. I have yet to hear of a single dead Turk in this struggle. This, I think, disproves the charge of the aggressions brought up against the Armenians.

The bare, bold fact is that it was purely a massacre of the innocent inhabitants by the enraged Turks, and, but for the efforts of the foreign consuls, things would have been far worse. With the coming of winter the misery in store for the remaining Armenians will be terrible.

The correspondent quoted, who was staying at the American mission, says that he has heard testimony in various quarters that the government ordered the massacre, which was to be executed according to preconcerted signals. As a proof of the suddenness, he says that an American missionary named Chambers had just gone to the postoffice in order to telegraph to Bitlis that everything was quiet, and before he got back to the mission the firing had begun in deadly earnest. Bullets were whizzing close by him.

Mr. Chambers told the correspondent that Shakir Pasha had promised, in the event of riots, to place soldiers at each end of the street in the locality of the foreign consulates and of the American mission, and, whether for this reason or because they feared a warm reception, the rioters avoided this part of the city. All the looting, it was claimed, was done by regulars soldiers at the command of the officers. Many women hung around the soldiers for the purpose of carrying off the plunder.

Mr. Chambers attended to the wounded refugees, and during the night the mission house was as crowded and as foul smelling as a menagerie or an opium den.

The English consul saw Shakir Pasha, who said he was angry when he heard that the soldiers had been looting the residences and shops of the Armenians. He declared that the vali and Raouff Pasha had been compelled to go out to beat their own soldiers before they could stem the torrent and prevent further outrages.

The correspondent gives numerous and detailed stories from Armenians and others amply confirming the previous account of the butcheries and horrors. The correspondent says that 3000 soldiers were ordered out, but that Shakir Pasha was powerless to control them.

Refugees Crowding Into Russia.

ODESSA, Nov. 16.—Nearly every steamer from the ports of Asiatic Turkey has on board large numbers of destitute Armenians, who have fled from the scenes of the massacres. Crowds of refugees are also crossing the frontier into Russia.

A Short Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The strike of cab drivers and stablemen, which promised to paralyze travel by hired vehicles in the city for an indefinite time, fell through yesterday, when most of the men who had been ordered to support the demands of the employes of Scaich's stables returned to work. Scaich's men are still on strike, but the company sent out 40 cabs yesterday.

Populists Still Have Hopes.

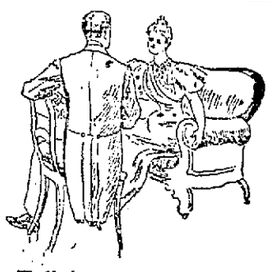
OMAHA, Nov. 16.—Senator Allen, the recognized leader of the Populists in both houses of congress, is in Omaha. "It goes without saying," said the senator yesterday, "that the Populist party will have a presidential ticket in the field, and that it will be the only one of the old parties that will be outspoken in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

Goodby to Ducal Couple.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will occupy the captain's apartments on the Fulda, which sailed today for Gibraltar and Genoa. These apartments consist of two rooms on the starboard side of the main or saloon deck, just forward of the boilers and abaft the forward first cabin saloon.

Won't Fight Any More.

ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 16.—John G. Woolley, in an interview on his recent controversy with President Clark of the Christian Endeavor society, stated that there was nothing more to be said regarding the matter, as both he and President Clark had explained their positions. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "the unpleasantness is over."



Full dress suits all of this season's pattern, made by Rogers, Peet & Co., and absolutely correct in every detail of fashion.

The materials, fine worsted twills and undressed worsteds, are those used by the swellest Fifth Avenue tailors.

The fit is perfect. Prices from $25 to $45 for those lined throughout with silk.

Everything for evening dress, correct, to the nicest point. Lawn cravats and bows. E. & W. collars and cuffs; white or pearl suede and kid gloves, silk protectors, etc.

PUTNAM & SON,
166 Central Street.
Lowell.

HORSELESS STAGES.

Novel Line of Vehicles to Be Operated in British Columbia.

Horseless wagons are soon to be adopted in the west on a large scale. A company is being formed with $500,000 capital to operate a line of such vehicles between Ashcroft and Barkerville, B. C., a distance of some 300 miles. Ashcroft is on the line of railway, and Barkerville is in the heart of the gold region. There is a fine wagon road the whole length of the route, and at present a big business is being done by horse stage lines. But in the Cariboo country everything the horses eat has to be imported at a heavy expense, and the road runs through such a mountainous region the horses do not last long.

The company thinks it can handle the business of both passengers and freight, including the ore output of the mines, with an adaptation of one of the oil motor wagons that have been designed for use on this route, and at a much cheaper rate than by the present horse stages.

The provincial legislature has been asked to pass a bill granting the company the privilege of operating horseless carriages on all the main routes in the Cariboo region. By government direction the wagons are to be constructed with extra wide tires in order that their use may be beneficial rather than injurious to the roads. While oil motors are to be used for the present, the company believes it will soon be able to adopt storage electric battery motors.—New York Sun.

Presidential Possibilities.

Ex-Governor Boies has made a record which will keep the other presidential possibilities guessing until after the national Democratic convention has spoken. There is not a presidential candidate in the field today who holds so enviable a position as that occupied by ex-Governor Boies. He is the logical northern Democratic candidate for the presidency.—Butte Miner

The Allison boom isn't making as much noise as some other booms. But it must not be forgotten that the effort required to make a noise is frequently very exhausting.—Chicago Tribune.

The idea that Mr. Whitney is gradually retiring from the directorates of large corporations in order that he may give his attention to the third term for Cleveland movement is nonsense. That he wants to be in position to help along the first term for Whitney movement is not improbable.—New York Mercury.

Of course Mr. Harrison has not shied his hat into the presidential ring. Some of the other candidates might make way with the hat, and there would be nothing left of the Harrison boom if that remarkable hat should happen to disappear.—Peoria Herald.

Colonel Bill Morrison must note a painful tendency on the part of some people to treat his boom as a sort of practical joke.—Chicago Tribune.

Traders' National Bank,
30 Middlesex Street,
and
11 Post Office Avenue.

Mr. D. C. Lester

Will resume his children's Classes, SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Advance 10, a m. Beginners, 2, p. m.

EVENING CLASSES.

Monday, 8 to 10., Beginners.
Tuesday 8 to 11, Private.
Wednesday, 7.45 to 11. Advance and Reception.
Thursday, 8 to 10, Beginners.
Friday, 7.30 to 9.30, Young People.
Saturday, 7.30 to 10.30, Intermediate.

Private Lessons at any hour not occupied in class. Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

D. C. LESTER, 36 Prescott Street.
Member of National Association Teachers of Dancing.

WOOD TO BURN. Get in your stock of Wood for the winter. We have all kinds. Hard wood, soft wood, mill kindling and slabs. Edward Cogger & Co., 155 Church and 23 Concord streets.

$125 UPRIGHT PIANO, in good condition, made by Hallet & Davis, Boston; seven and one third octaves. A bargain for some one. GEORGE A. GARDNER, 20 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

REPORT OF FINANCIAL COMMISSION

More Power for Mayor and Single Heads for Departments.

The Legislative and Executive Branches to be Separated—A Purchasing Department to be Established—All Departments to Have Single Heads Responsible to the Mayor—Street and Fire Departments to be Put Under Civil Service Rule—Assessors' Board to be Reorganized—Schools to be Partly Under State Control.

To His Honor the Mayor.—The commission appointed to inquire into the finances of the city of Lowell respectfully report as follows:

The expenditures within the control of the City Council (being the total expenditures of the city exclusive of water service, payment of debt, and state and county taxes), were:

During 1894.....$1,370,054.71
During 1895.....865,758.71

Excess of 1895 over 1894.....$1,104,629.00
Percentage of excess, 11%.

During the same period, the valuation on real and personal property increased but sixty-eight per cent., the increase in population being forty-two per cent.

With such an increase of expenditure, out of all proportion to the increase in valuation, there could but result an extraordinary increase in indebtedness.

The net indebtedness (exclusive of water service), December 31, 1894, was.....$1,073,372.00
The net indebtedness December 31, 1895, was.....482,751.37

Increase during fifteen years.....$1,491,315.37
This is an increase of 309 per cent.

We have not of late years confined our loans to what are styled permanent improvements but have borrowed to meet ordinary current expenses.

In addition to this showing a temporary loan of $100,000.00 made in 1894 came over and was paid during 1895 from the current receipts. The annual interest on all loans is $159,980.61 or nearly $500 each day.

As the limit of indebtedness is fixed by Public Statute, and as the full amount that can be raised by taxation is so raised each year, unless there is a radical change in methods of expenditure, we shall in the near future reach the limit of borrowing, and we will be forced by our ever increasing interest account to apply to the Legislature to raise the debt limit or authorize an increase in the rate we can tax property. Either of these remedies would be but temporary and would operate to retard the material progress of the community.

How rapidly we are nearing the debt limit the following exhibit will show:

We were inside the debt limit,
Dec. 31, 1893.....$ 690,570,00
" " 1894.....387,013.85
" " 1895.....204,345.21
" " 1894.....209,015.71

September 20, 1895, (a date chosen because we had an official auditing showing the amount of the sinking funds at that date), we were inside the limit $204,927.65. Loans have, however, been authorized or are pending in the City Council that will reduce this limit to but $165,527.65.

The following table shows what our tax rate was each year per $1000, and what it would have been if we had adopted the "pay as you go" policy:

	TAX RATE.			
1880.....	$16.00	Would have been	"	$16.00
1881.....	15.70	"	"	17.90
1882.....	15.70	"	"	19.80
1883.....	16.10	"	"	20.85
1884.....	17.60	"	"	19.11
1885.....	15.60	"	"	20.81
1892.....	16.40	"	"	21.—
1893.....	16.40	"	"	21.40
1894.....	17.40	"	"	21.00
1895.....	18.00	"	"	.....

In preparing this exhibit the expenditures for extraordinary improvements, as for the City Hall, Memorial Building, High School, Fort Hill Park etc., for which loans were made, have not been charged to the years in which they were made, but only the amount of the Annual Instalments on such loans as they became due each year.

The City of Lowell more than most manufacturing communities is dependent upon manufacturing for prosperity and material progress. The product of its industries must be produced at a cost fixed by competitions which the citizens of Lowell cannot control, or the industries will decline. The cost of raw material, power, transportation, everything that goes to make the cost of a yard of cloth, a shoe, a machine with the exception of taxation is determined by conditions not within the control of the City Council. The Council, however, has the power through taxation to reduce the remuneration of labor.

If taxation is increased it must come out of labor, for the burden of taxation always falls upon labor. The landlord may be assessed but he recoups himself on the rent. The merchant necessarily adds the tax to the cost of his goods, and thus as has again and again been demonstrated, the working men and women finally pay the taxes.

Now the material prosperity of this community, where the larger portion of the capital invested is that of non-residents, depends upon the purchasing power of the laborer, and the laborer depends on that purchasing power for what he receives of the necessaries and comforts of life. We cannot therefore recommend that the City Council apply to the Legislature for an increase of the debt limit, or for authority to increase the burden of taxation, already excessive. We must retrench expenditures.

The expenditures of the city fall mostly under two general heads supplies or material and labor.

SUPPLIES OR MATERIAL.

There are as many purchasing agents as there are departments boards or commissions, and this duty is sometimes exercised by subordinates. While certain staple articles are bought by contract and in some instances favorable rates are obtained most of the supplies are bought in small quantities; and the practice seems to be common to charge the city more than private purchasers pay. That there are favored dealers appears from an examination of the bills; in fact it is evident that partisan and social influences, at least, are brought to bear on officials to obtain their patronage; again there are not the checks there should be to insure the delivery of the quantities and quality paid for.

It must be evident to all that if supplies were contracted for in quantities under bids called for by public advertisement, there would be a large saving annually to the public treasury. We find the heads of departments favorable to such a system. They estimate the saving that would result at from 20 to 50 per cent. according to the character of the supplies. Such methods of supply are observed by our great private and quasi-public corporations.

LABOR.

In economizing, the first thought with many is to cut wages and salaries. The rule that governs in other occupations seems equitable in fixing the wages of those employed on our public works. The rate paid by other cities for like service must govern here, due allowance being made for the cost of living; for it is not the amount of money the wage earner receives that measures his remuneration but the necessaries and comforts of life that such money will purchase.

It is not the fair wage we would scale; it is the honest day's work we pay for that we want. If able bodied laborers do not render an equivalent for the wages they receive the fault is in the supervision, the management, the system. When in the selection of our higher officers the standard is other than efficiency and integrity and partisan service or affiliation governs, we cannot expect a high degree of efficiency or service in subordinates.

With the exception of certain offices that call for special technical or professional qualifications and that are not therefore sought for by the ordinary place hunter, we have failed to discover that efficiency or integrity make for the retention of a public officer.

During our investigation we have had this disagreeable fact sharply forced upon our notice. Justice requires that we should concede that those who are charged with the selection of the heads of departments are not always conscious of such betrayal of public trust. Partisan prejudice magnifies the minor shortcomings of an official of opposite political faith and glosses over the incompetency of a party associate; but the public treasury has to pay the price of such self-delusion and the expenditures increase.

How long would one of our manufacturing corporations remain solvent, or one of our merchants continue in business, if honest, faithful service by employes went for nothing? We shall cease to hear of inefficient service in our sewers and on our streets when honest, capable service by the officers charged with the administration of the departments is recognized and such officers are sustained when they seek to conduct their offices in the interests of the public.

Partisan considerations should have no weight in the executive departments of government. The distribution of the spoils may be dignified by the name of "politics," but in business circles it is called "breach of trust." Cities that obtain the greatest benefits from municipal government have long since discontinued the partisan test in the selection of executive officers.

There is not a department of our local government the expenditures of which are not increased through the pressure for places by members of the City Council or by those presumed to have influence with them. Every officer recognizes the evil and testifies to the injury it does the service.

By the increase of the number of wards from six to nine, it was sought to provide against such an equal partisan division in the Common Council as prevented the organization of the government until mid-summer of this year; but such a dead-lock is unusual and in stopping the wheels of government, probably did check some expenditures for the time being. It is over-expenditure with which we are dealing; and these are increased by the dead-locks in the election of officers that so frequently occur when the branches of the City Council are of opposite political faith. Unfortunately the act providing for an increase in the number of wards did not go far enough to prevent these dead-locks that furnish opportunities for raids upon the public treasury. Of late years we have had a large number of officers holding over after their terms had expired because of the failure of the two branches of the City Council to agree in an election; and it is in such cases that the pressure upon the officials who are thus in peril approaches to criminality.

The position of a head of a department who desires to render the city honest, efficient service, and preserve an honorable record, when his place is in controversy, and he is "held up" by a member of the Council whose vote will determine his fate, and he is compelled to submit to the official axe or become an instrument to rob the public treasury, is not to be envied. And a community that would submit to such official mis-conduct after it had become fully advised thereof is unfit for self government.

Public officials come before us and inquire "what would you do under the circumstances?" If we do not grant the demands, they say, some one more subservient will succeed us who will, and we will but have sacrificed ourselves without any gain to the city. Your commission cannot condone such breaches of trust; but it can recommend and insist upon such amendments to our charter as will reduce the evils referred to to the minimum or entirely remedy them.

To shut out importunity and secure a body of efficient laborers the state has provided, through a civil service commission, rules that have been adopted in Boston, Cambridge, Newton and possibly elsewhere. The results as certified to us are a reduction of expenses and less criticism of the wage earning force. Laborers in Boston are largely in favor of the system.

The conditions we refer to are not exceptional, they exist in most cities. It is conceded that municipal government is the one conspicuous failure of American institutions. So general is this, that the causes must be fundamental, and must be sought for in our city charters.

NATURE OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

"A city government is a political and not a business corporation." Cities are by statute law in Massachusetts "bodies politic," the main purpose of their organization is political, and they differ distinctively and widely from private and moneyed corporations, both in government, organization and action. (Lincham v Cambridge 109 Mass. 212.)

"An American City is more thoroughly a Commonwealth, it has more of the feelings of a Commonwealth than an English City has," says Freeman. The elder Quincy spoke of Boston as a "Young Republic."

The three great functions of government are Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The failure to separate them is found to be the great defect of the Colonial and Provincial Governments, and conditions analogous to those of which we complain developed under those governments. When John Adams framed the Constitution of Massachusetts the dominant idea he and those associated with him had in mind was to find a remedy for the evils above referred to. He found it in the separation of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of government, and to his rigid application of this principle, which is recognized in every Chapter of our State Constitution, we are largely indebted for the stability, permanence and beneficence of the Government of our Commonwealth.

When afterwards at London he made his exhaustive reply to the foreign critics of the newly set up American Institutions of Government, entitled "A defence of the Institutions of Government of the United States of America," so important did this principle appear to him, so almost entirely the distinctive and essential feature of these free American Institutions, that it is almost the sole topic considered.

In the preface to the first volume, page 3 (London edition 1794), he said: "Representatives instead of collections of the people, a total separation of the Executive from the Legislative power and of the Judicial from both, and the balance in the Legislative by three independent branches are perhaps the three only discoveries in government since the institutions of Lycurgus." And on page 13 he says "If there is one certain truth to be collected from the histories of all ages, it is this: That the people's rights and liberties and the democratic mixture in a Constitution can never be preserved without a strong executive, or in other words without separating the Executive power from the Legislative. If the Executive power or any considerable part of it is left in the hands either of an aristocratical or democratical assembly, it will corrupt the Legislature as necessarily as rust corrupts iron or as arsenic poisons the human body: and when the Legislature is corrupted the people are undone." And Mr. Adams after a careful inquiry into the character and workings of all governments ancient and modern, most of them representing smaller populations and less important material interests than the City of Lowell, finds that they were beneficent and stable or malign and weak just in the degree that they applied or departed from this principle in the form of their government, and he concludes that it is a principle in nature essential to all organizations or associations of men, political or otherwise.

With the Colonial and Revolutionary struggles fresh in mind, Mr. Adams had in view mainly forced or armed overthrow of popular government. But a city of wage earners wanting and needing opportunities for the development of all the talents they possess that will, through the larger remuneration that would come thereby, bring to them more of the comforts of life, for whose benefit almost entirely free government was established—for the powerful under monarchical institutions monopolized the benefits and advantages of government—with a community like this that finds its local government usurped by and administered for the benefit of a few place hunters, and where a municipal election has come to be a [illegible] struggle for a few offices, is equally undone. Names of governments do not signify. Talents for intrigue and combination working for selfish ends may as surely usurp popular government where the people are indifferent to the opportunities that it offers to them to promote their own interests as armed forces.

When our towns had outgrown their forms of government we sought to set up therein representative governments and here we made the fatal mistake in not taking American models for guidance and applying to them the principles so earnestly insisted upon by those who established the State Government. A new generation has come upon the stage, the evils which were so apparent when the State Government was substituted for the Provincial form had faded from recollection and we did not appreciate the work of the fathers or its importance. And when we framed our City Charters we committed the mistake of going abroad and taking as our model English cities developed and existing under other conditions and with the same defects our fathers had had to deal with in setting up State Government. And we set up these exotic governments between the State and Town governments whose operation had been so beneficent.

So long as our cities were young, population small and interests less diverse and complex, the evils of this form of government were not so apparent, but year by year as population increased, it became more and more evident until Municipal Government has come to be but another name for misgovernment.

It is urged that to increase the power of the Executive is undemocratic. Let an authority speak who has had large experience in Municipal Administrations. We quote from the Valedictory Address of Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., to the members of the City Council of Boston, January 5th, 1895, referring to the amendments of the City Charter of Boston, which made the Mayor the Chief Executive of the city, in fact as well as in name, and finally separated the Executive department from the City Council, he says on page 170, "Since 1885 therefore we have been living under a form of government which is entirely different from that which preceded, and is a more consistent application of the theory of Executive responsibility than can be found in the organic law of any other large city in this country.

A distrust of Municipal Legislatures and of the capacities of their committees to conduct the Executive business of the City Governments has been the chief feature of Municipal development in this country during the past thirty years. The tendency to substitute the one man power of the Mayor for the unwieldy and irresponsible machinery of the City Council and its committees has been deprecated by some as contrary to European precedence and it has been denounced by others as un-American and un-Democratic. It must be conceded that the common argument that as most of the city's work is Executive in character, it should for that reason be vested in an Executive officer, is refuted by the experience of foreign cities, most of which are admittedly well governed under the committee system. The concentration of power in the Mayor's hands is to be defended not so much on business as on political grounds. The Legislative system works well enough in the cities of Europe where the property-owners are in control, but it has worked very badly in the larger cities of this country under Universal Suffrage. As the voting-list expands and the membership of the City Council increases, it has been found more and more difficult to elect a body that in its committee work represents with any approach to fidelity the desires of the citizens as a whole respecting the conduct of Executive work.

When the public business becomes voluminous and difficult, our municipal legislatures tend to degenerate into irresponsible debating societies; they represent local and special interests rather than the public interests as a whole; their committees are still further removed from responsibility to the public; and the results are inefficiency, extravagance, and a complete failure to administer the business of the city as the people on the whole desire. Under these circumstances the executive powers of the government have in many of our cities been transferred to the Mayor as that member of the city government nearest and more responsible to the people. The Mayor, unlike the members of the City Council, cannot shield himself behind a committee report or a majority vote; he is less open to influences by the organized private and special interests of the city, because he is elected by the people as a whole, and must account to them; and his control makes the government more truly democratic by bringing it closer to the people, and by making it more responsive to its popular will. Thus we turn to a form of government more democratic both in fact and theory. In a pure democracy there is no room for representative institutions, and although government by direct popular vote has failed whenever tried in populous communities, it should be remembered that government by committees of an elected body is not democracy in the true and original sense. The new system is in theory more democratic than the legislative committee system, and is moreover a distinctively American idea. For a strong and independent executive is that feature of the political institutions of this country which distinguishes them most completely from the parliamentary forms of government common in European states.

In practice the plan has, I think, worked well; immeasurably better, at least, than the old one. It has brought about better results in the separate departments; it has secured a closer co-operation between them, and it has rendered easier the practice of economy. It imposes great labor on the Mayor, and it makes him literally responsible in the eyes of the people for everything that goes wrong, even in respect to matters over which he has no control; but, on the other hand, the honors and opportunities of the office are co-equal with its difficulties.

The doctrine of executive responsibility and control is, therefore, democratic in theory, American in origin, and successful in practice. The American people may claim to have practically invented two new and distinct forms of municipal government, the town meeting and the city charter, in which all the executive power is reposed in the Mayor. The former has been a successful feature of our English institutions for two centuries and a half; the latter is but a few years old, it is still on trial and capable of development and improvement." Mr. Matthews says in a note that this change was from the outset bitterly antagonized by the City Council and not until 1891 did the legislative branch thoroughly accept the limitations on its power imposed in 1885. Since 1891 there has been little question even in the City Council of the wisdom of the change.

Boston is not alone in enforcing this separation of the executive and legislative functions of government. Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cleveland and other leading cities have applied the same principle in the framing of their reformed charters with equally satisfactory results. Of cities of our class, Worcester has made it the distinctive feature of its new charter and the Chief Executive of that city testifies to the good results that have followed, and that this feature is daily coming to be more and more appreciated by the citizens.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend that the Charter be amended so as to provide as follows:

The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city, and the executive powers of the city shall be vested in him and be exercised by him either personally or through the several officers and boards in their respective departments, under his general supervision and control.

Heads of departments and boards and commissions and officers performing analogous duties, with the exception of the school committee, the police commission and the trustees of the public library, shall be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, without term. The Mayor may suspend or remove any such officer for such cause as he shall deem sufficient and shall set forth in the order of suspension or removal, provided that an order for the suspension or removal of any such officer alleging partisan reasons shall be void, and provided further that the head of the Department of Supplies may be removed without the consent of the aldermen and the auditor shall not be removed without the consent of the City Council. The Mayor shall have power to detail an officer to perform the duties of an office becoming vacant by such suspension or removal or from any other cause, or to make a temporary appointment to the same, provided that no officer shall be suspended for more than three weeks without the consent of the Board of Aldermen; and provided further, that when an office has become vacant by removal or otherwise the Mayor shall nominate a person to permanently fill such vacancy within two weeks from the date the vacancy occurs. And the Mayor shall within two weeks from the date a nominee is rejected by the Board of Aldermen make another nomination for the same office and so continue until it is permanently filled.

A person who has been twice rejected by the Board of Aldermen shall not again be nominated for the same office for six months thereafter, within the same municipal year, unless the Aldermen shall by a yea and nay vote so request.

The Mayor shall cause to be kept a record of all his official acts, and for that purpose and to aid him in his official duties, he may, without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen, appoint one or more clerks.

Neither the city council nor either branch thereof, nor any committee or member thereof, shall directly or indirectly take part in the employment of labor, the expenditure of public money, the purchase of materials or supplies, the construction, alteration or repair of any public works or other property, or in the care, custody or management of the same, or in general in the conduct of the executive or administrative business of the city, except as may be necessary for defraying the contingent and incidental expenses of the City Council or of either branch thereof, nor shall they or either of them take part in the making of contracts.

The administrative boards and officers having the charge of a department, shall have the power to appoint and employ and to discharge and remove all subordinate officers, clerks and assistants in their respective departments; and they shall keep a record, subject to inspection, of all so appointed and employed, and of all discharged and removed, and, in case of discharge and removal, of the grounds therefor.

The several administrative boards and officers shall within their respective departments make and execute all necessary contracts except for the purchase of materials and supplies, employ all labor, have charge of the construction, alteration and repair of all public buildings and works, have the entire care, custody and management of all public works, institutions, buildings and other property, and shall in general have the immediate direction and control of all executive and administrative business, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the City Council from, by ordinance, delegating or transferring any of the duties imposed upon the head of a department, board or commission to another head of a department, board or commission.

There shall be a department of material and supplies, and all materials and supplies shall be purchased by the chief or head of such department subject to the approval of the Mayor. So far as is practicable purchases shall be by public advertisement and under contract to be approved by the Mayor. The head of the department of material and supplies shall be appointed by the Mayor without term and may be removed by him for such cause as he may specify in the order of removal.

No sum appropriated for a specific purpose shall be expended for any other purpose, and no expenditure shall be made and no liability incurred by or on behalf of the city until the City Council has duly voted an appropriation sufficient to meet such expenditure or liability, together with prior unpaid liabilities which are payable therefrom, except that, after the expiration of the financial year and before the

Continued on Page 8.

OFFUTT & PIERCE

35 and 39 MARKET STREET.

NO FANCY PRICES AT THIS STORE!!

We don't pay them. Don't ask you to.

We buy right. We sell right, and it didn't take the people long to find it out.

The more we sell the cheaper we buy.

The cheaper we buy the cheaper we sell.

INVESTIGATE.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Don't you need a few Chairs or a Table before Thanksgiving. We show a good many styles, and can please you.

HOUSEHOLD STOVES.

All stove dealers tell you their stoves are the best, but all of them do not have stoves that will back up what they say. We never have nor can we say too much in favor of the HOUSEHOLD STOVES. They are ready to back up all we claim and that is considerable.

CARPETS

No trouble to show our splendid stock of Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Oil Cloth, Linoleums, etc., to our patrons. The goods ought to be shown because they illustrate the cream of the season's production. Our customers will find no less than 100 different designs all new, fresh, artistic and strikingly appropriate to the room for which they are intended.

Hair Mattresses.

We can't give you the best Hair Mattress for $10.00 but can give you what you buy, and should you decide to have one of our best Mattresses you will never have to buy another to take its place.

Chamber Sets.

We show a large assortment of Chamber Sets and should you buy one of the cheap ones you get one just as WELL MADE as if you paid twice as much for it.

LOOK US UP.

OFFUTT & PIERCE

RELIABLE HOUSEFURNISHERS

35 and 39 MARKET STREET,

LOWELL.

2 O'CLOCK

WHEELS OF TRADE

Seem to be Suffering a Temporary Blockade.

THE SHOE SHIPMENTS ARE FALLING OFF.

Good Demand for Cotton and Woolens.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: The scare about gold exports had no real significance, and although $2,500,000 more will go out today, the stock market has been recovering.

The government monthly crop report has caused, as usual, rather more uncertainty as to its interpretation than previously existed as to crops. The cotton statement, lacking account of acreage on which it is based was of only speculative value, and the mere rumor that Mr. Neill had reduced his estimate of the crop actually weighed more than the official estimate.

Wheat perplexes the oldest inhabitant. There is really little reason to expect a yield larger than last year's, but western receipts of 3,202,654 bushels, against 4,026,659 last year, do not mean scarcity of wheat. Probably it is true that the attempt to induce farmers to keep back their wheat in July has ended, as usual, in much bigger sales at lower prices in November.

Corn is scarcely lower, but all know that the supply will largely exceed all home and foreign demands.

The demand for products of iron and steel falls off. Prices are sinking, having declined 2.7 per cent for the week and 6.4 per cent from the highest point.

Buyers Look For Lower Prices.

Shipments of boots and shoes are 58,818 cases for the week, against 72,452 last year. Because buyers expect lower prices, many of the works have closed, and manufacturers are offering considerable reductions.

The woolen manufacture has to meet this year with two difficulties, the remarkable demand for clay worsteds, which has encouraged an advance of 10 per cent in price, and the heavy imports of woolen goods. But sales of wool continue large, in spite of the fact that part of the works are closed or working only part force.

The cotton mills are running well, and find a very good demand for products, though it is not of late fully sustained.

The volume of domestic trade appears from the clearing house exchanges 17 per cent larger than last year, but 11.4 per cent smaller than in 1892, and it is the more noteworthy because in some departments the movement has been unusually large.

The earnings of railroads, 2.6 per cent greater than last year for the first week of November, and 2.9 per cent less than in 1892, are better than for the previous four weeks, and tonnage movements are 12 per cent larger than in any previous year.

Failures in the first week of November amounted to $2,791,475, against $2,844,445 last year, and for October show liabilities of $16,637,921, against $11,137,290 last year, and $24,905,132 in 1893.

For the past week failures have been 283 in the United States, against 270 last year, and 49 in Canada, against 38 last year.

A Three-Cornered Party.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The Municipal Reform party, a new body made up of Prohibitionists, Populists and Socialists, held a convention last night and nominated Frank A. E. Parsons for mayor. Seven candidates for aldermen and one for street commissioner were also nominated. The platform declares for the initiative and referendum system of legislation, municipal ownership of gas plants, electric light works, street railways, etc.; abolition of the saloon and of the contract system in city work; the establishment of a legal working day of eight hours. Resolutions in sympathy with the Cuban insurgents were adopted.

By Way of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16.—A prominent Spaniard here, who is in touch with the Spanish government, says that before Spain will concede Cuban independence or permit the island to come under a United States protectorate or rule, she will throw Cuba into the hands of England, conceding to England ostensible possession for a number of years until England collects the sum of money which is due her from Spain for advances made to Spain to carry on the war with Cuba.

In Memory of Judge Aiken.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Memorial services to the late Judge David Aiken were held at the courthouse here yesterday, with Judge Fessenden on the bench. There was a large attendance of the members of the bench and bar, including Chief Justice Mason of the supreme court, who delivered the principal eulogy. The courtroom was crowded with people from all ranks of life.

Life Ended by Poison.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. — Catharine F. Goodwin, who was known on the stage up to three years ago as Marjorie Bonner, was found dead in her room yesterday. There were indications that the young woman had died in convulsions after taking an overdose of morphine. Miss Goodwin had been doing theatrical dressmaking for the past three years, and is said to have contracted the drinking habit.

No Fun For Passengers.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—Steamer Manhattan, which left New York Tuesday evening, arrived here at midnight, after a rough voyage. She put into Bass River Wednesday morning, and was detained there until Thursday morning. A number of passengers were taken off by lifeboats, and made eight miles through a very heavy sea.

Big Concern Declared Bankrupt.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Judge Pardee, in the United States circuit court here, yesterday, in the suit of the United States Electric Security company of Boston, declared the Louisiana Electric light company bankrupt, and appointed two receivers. The Louisiana Electric Light company is the largest one in the south.

Bids For New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The bids for the proposed new battleships to be built will be opened on the 30th inst. It is expected that there will be only four bids, which will be submitted by the Bath (Me.) iron works, the Union iron works of San Francisco, the Newport News Shipbuilding company and the Cramps.

A BETTER HARBOR

What is Most Desired by the Business Men of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The annual banquet of the Merchants' association was held at the Vendome hotel last night. The great hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the representative business men of Boston and other New England cities, and, as the speakers referred to the solidity of the old Puritan enterprises, and by their earnest words spurred their hearers on to continued progress and attendant prosperity, the walls echoed and re-echoed hearty cheers.

The principal topic of discussion was the improvements needed in Boston harbor to advance the interests of commerce. The tenor of the speeches is shown in the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas the present commerce of the port of Boston places it second in importance in the United States; and

Whereas the waterways into and within the harbor of Boston are inadequate to fulfill the requirements of its growing commerce, and insufficient for the largely increased size of steamships; and

Whereas it is desirable that Boston, in order to retain its present commercial leadership, should be provided with ample waterways and safe approaches;

Resolved, That this association invites the senators and representatives in congress from this commonwealth and from all the New England states to unite in asking from congress an appropriation of not less than $3,000,000 for the purpose of deepening, straightening and widening existing channels as far up as the Charlestown navy yard to the depth of 35 feet at mean low water, and a width of not less than 1200 feet, and of opening a fair waterway for vessels of the largest class through Broad sound into the President roads in Boston harbor.

Quincy Accepts.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Josiah Quincy today formally accepted the Democratic nomination for mayor in a letter of considerable length, in which he reviews the scope of power and responsibilities incumbent upon the mayor of Boston. He states that he would not weaken the powers or divide the responsibilities of the mayor's office; moreover, the mayor should be more than the head of the administration department of the city. He should promote the commercial development of Boston and its industrial development as a center of manufacturing and mercantile trades.

A Million For Missions.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—The missionary committee of the Methodist church devoted yesterday apportioning the $1,000,000 appropriated for missions. Most of the appropriations are 7 per cent less than those of last year, but the appropriations for Nebraska and Wyoming were increased on account of the difficulties with which the churches had to contend last year, owing to the drought.

An Age of Progress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Beginning tomorrow night, the Northwestern railroad in connection with the Union Pacific and its western connections, will send a train from Chicago through to San Francisco in three days. This, in connection with the fast trains from New York, makes the run from New York to San Francisco four days, as against a run of 10 days 10 years ago.

To Pitch For Giants.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Manager Irwin of the New York Baseball club has signed James B. Seymour, a pitcher, of Albany. Seymour is 18 years old, 6 feet tall and weighs about 170 pounds. He is left handed. Seymour's record last year shows that in all games played his average of strike-outs was 16 men a game.

Steam Chest Exploded.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 16.—At the Pacific mills yesterday afternoon, Thomas H. Conlin, a machinist, was almost instantly killed by an exploding steam chest. The latter was entirely new and was having a preliminary test.

Recipients of De Campos' Leniency.

HABANA, Nov. 16.—The insurgent leaders Gervasion, Roderiques, Otero, Aurelli and Hevia have been pardoned by General Campos, and will leave tomorrow for New York.

Is Corbett Afraid?

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 16.—Dan Stuart received the following last night from W. A. Brady, in answer to his offer: "Corbett has retired from the ring."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The murderers of Bicyclist Lenz are under arrest.

Laodamia won the Derby cup at New market, Eng.

Sir George Nowaes will, it is said, challenge for the America's cup.

Mrs. Gougar asks for a new trial of her case against Elijah A. Morse.

Government public and private schools are to be established in Korea.

A second dividend may be paid to members of the defunct Order of Aegis.

The greater New York bill seems sure to pass the legislature of that state.

A Chicago business man was killed by detectives who took him for a burglar.

The Tufts school at Medford, Mass., is closed on account of a diphtheria scare.

A motor cycle club started from New York for Chicago, a distance of 960 miles.

China's act in granting privileges to Germany may provoke France and Russia.

The Methodist Episcopal missionary conference appropriated $1,000,000 for missions.

The London Daily News says the Trinidad question is nearing a solution favorable to Brazil.

Forty-eight persons in a British steamlaunch are thought to have been drowned near Nagasaki, Japan.

Cornelius Gray & Co., grocers and provision dealers, Worcester, Mass., filed a voluntary petition in insolvency.

Secretary Carlisle will attempt to procure a more just appropriation for salaries for lifesaving station superintendents.

William G. Nichols of Farmington, Conn., who, with E. H. Simonds, stole a horse and wagon, was arrested at Worcester, Mass.

The A. P. A.'s controlled the Republican municipal convention at Springfield, Mass., and nominated Charles L. Long for mayor.

The New Britain (Conn.) Machine company, manufacturers of the J. T. Case engine, shipped three of the engines to Moscow, Russia.

The world's standing paced class A bicycle record for one-third of a mile was lowered at Salina, Kan., by Frank Eberhardt, the time being 33s.

At a meeting of the Gloucester (Mass.) aldermen, the city treasurer gave notice of receiving from the executors of Samuel E. Sawyer's will $14,000, left to the city for various purposes.

The Spofford Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Clerks in the office of the auditor of the state department have practically completed their investigation of the accounts of Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress. All of those concerned in the investigation are extremely reticent as to their findings, but it is understood that nothing has been ascertained involving Mr. Spofford's personal honesty.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

EBEN B. JORDAN

Died Early This Morning in Boston.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER AS A MERCHANT.

He Worked on a Farm and as Errand Boy.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Eben B. Jordan, the oldest member of the well known firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., died at 6:50 this morning at his residence on Beacon street. He had been ill for some time and his death had been expected for the past ten days. Mr. Jordan was well known all over New England.

He was left fatherless at the age of 4 years, and his mother placed Eben with a farmer's family named Dyer in the neighborhood, to whom she was to pay a small sum toward his support until he was able to work.

He grew up in this home until he had reached the age of 14. He early developed the important trait of self-reliance.

In these early years he attended brief summer and winter terms at a district school, where there were 75 pupils, varying from 5 to 21 years of age.

At the age of 14 he went to Boston with $1.25 in his pocket, went to work on a farm for $4 a week.

At the age of 16 he entered the store of W. P. Tenney at the corner of Prince and Salem streets as an errand boy.

At 19 Joshua Stetson offered to start him in business and he hired a store at the corner of Hanover street for $200 a year. His sales the first year amounted to $8000.

In 1851 the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., started with $5,000 and by industry and energy the firm came to be what it is at the present time. Mr. Jordan was the guiding spirit of the firm. The firm had a hard experience in the panic of 1857 losing from $1000 to $3000 a day for months.

A NEW BATTLE GROUND

Found for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

SAN ANTONIA, Nov. 15.—Fitzsimmons and Julian arrived here today and Julian said that Stuart had found a battle ground for Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and that Fitz had signed a new agreement to fight at El Paso for a purse of $20,000 and a side bet of $10,000. Stuart will go to New York at once and force Corbett to either fight or back down.

48 MEN DROWNED.

A British Vessel Sunk With All Her Crew.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 15.—The steamer launch of the British cruisers, Edgar, went down in Japanese waters and 48 men were drowned. The accident occurred near Nagasaki. A dispatch from London confirms the report.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Music Hall.

A large audience attended Music hall last evening, where Fox and Ward's minstrels gave a first-class show.

The first part which included two ladies in white faces was very entertaining, the singing was very good. The olio was the best part of the show, for the specialties were fine. David Johnson gave a fine exhibition of soft shoe dancing. James and Ida Gilday did a funny comedy sketch and the Potching brothers proved to be a very clever musical team.

Fox and Ward, the old timers, did a sketch which brought down the house and Major M. P. Gleason, the $5000 drum-major, gave the cleanest exhibition of its kind ever seen in Lowell. He's a wonder with the baton.

The performance concluded with the side splitting sketch "The Marble Venus." On the whole the show was good and undoubtedly will draw good houses.

Injured by a Truck.

A small truck fell on Max Levin, an employe of the Lowell machine shop, this noon and injured him about the chest. The ambulance was called and he was removed to the Corporation hospital.

Why Of Course

The clothing trade admit that A. Shuman & Co.'s clothing and especially their Overcoats, have no superior and are only equalled by the swellest custom tailors, whose prices are vastly higher. Shuman's clothing is not sold by every store, because not every store can find it profitable to handle such fine goods. Our trade demands the best; if we knew of any better clothing than Shuman's we would have it. THE

We Allow No Garment To Leave Our Store That Is Not Properly Fitted.

London Brown KERSEY OVERCOAT

Is the fashionable garment this season for men. Ours are made by A. Shuman & Co. of double milled Kersey, Wide Stitched Seam, Raw Edge, and finely finished interior.

$22, $25, $28

Stouts, longs and regulars to fit a man of any proportion.

Other grades we have at $10, $15 and $20. If you can find any overcoats from $5 to $30 that suit you better than ours we ought not get your trade.

THE BIG STORE **Merrimack Clo. Co.** OPP. CITY HALL

TURKEY'S VICTIMS.

The Effect of Her Tyranny Found Here.

Armenians will not be allowed to leave Turkey, and in some instances will not be allowed to travel in Turkey. Rev. M. H. Hovannesian, who has charge of the congregation of Armenians in the First Congregational church, makes this complaint.

Mr. Hovhannesian says: "I have been in Lowell three and a half years and it is my intention to become an American citizen. I have applied for first naturalization papers. I sent money to Harpoot to have my wife, three children and my sister come to America. I received a letter today which informed me the government will not allow them to join me.

"My wife tells me that she secured passports at Harpoot for the party to come to Constantinople. They had passed through three cities in Turkey without objection, but then they refused to recognize the passports, and told them the governor of Harpoot had no right to issue the passports. They compelled the party to return to Harpoot."

Mr. Hovhannesian has been active in denouncing the Turkish outrages, and it is thought the Turkish government officials may have taken this method to punish him.

Railroad Office Ransacked.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 15—Burglars entered the office of the Greenfield and Turners' Falls railroad office last night, but received nothing.

The Ultimatums are Few.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The report from Washington that Great Britian had sent a second ultimatum to Venezuela, is pronounced a fabrication. The first has not been delivered yet.

The Post Office Entered.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WEST BARNSTABLE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Burglars entered the post office last night and blowing open the safe got $500 in cash. They stole a hand car and escaped on it.

Watch Factory Hand Killed.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 15—Wilfred Caffin, employe of the American Watch Co., was struck by a train at Woodlawn and killed. His body was found by a flag man.

RUNAWAY AND ELECTRIC

Come Into Collision With Smashing Effect on Buggy and Fender.

Late yesterday afternoon a horse belonging to Mr. Patton of the Highlands ran away on Branch street, where it was left standing, attached to a Goddard buggy.

At Wilder street it collided with an electric car, smashing the buggy and the fender of the car and passed on as far as the power house, where it was caught.

Freeman

Photographer, Hildreth Building.

OVERCOATS

Men's Overcoats at $5.

Men's Smooth Black Beaver Overcoats at $6.

Men's Brown Beaver Overcoats at $6.

Men's heavy Black and Dark Blue Beaver Overcoats, just fifty of each color, Overcoats that cannot be bought elsewhere less than $10, Our Price $7.

Beaver and Kersey Overcoats at $8, $9 and $10.

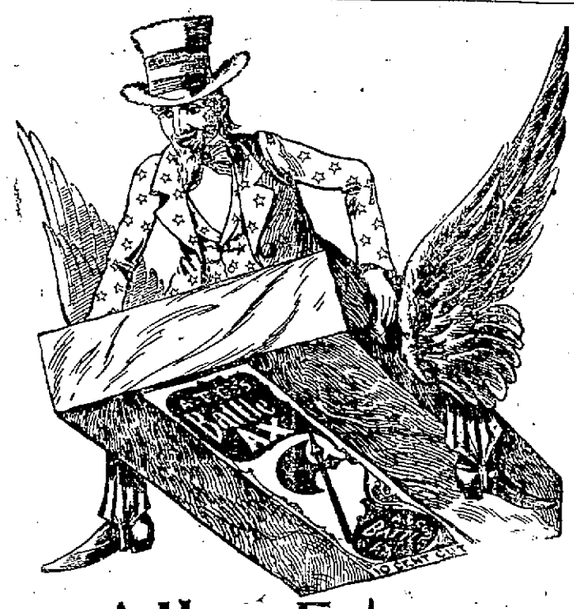
The quality and make of these Overcoats are equal to those sold by others for bigger money. We are showing a very large variety of fine Kersey Overcoats, some lined with Skinner's Satin, some with black Clay Diagonal Worsted, some with double warp lasting and Serge.

These Overcoats are the perfection of the tailor's art—they FIT. The price is low for the quality.

LOWELL One-Price Clothing Company,

72 TO 86 MERRIMACK STREET

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street
Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury)



A HIGH FLYER

BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR

10 CENTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

CORSET DEPT

We take pleasure in announcing that we have this week at our store a professional corset fitter from New York, representing the Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers of the Celebrated Ball's and Kabo Corsets.

The peculiar merits of these Corsets need only to be known to be appreciated, and we trust that all our patrons will avail themselves of the opportunity of being properly fitted with one of these Celebrated Corsets.

They are the only unbreakable Corsets made at popular prices and fit like a glove.

We desire it distinctly understood that our customers are not expected to purchase a corset after a fitting is made, unless they so desire.

Department, Merrimack Street, Rear.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS FOR TODAY.

About **600 JACKETS** from one of New York's best manufacturers, to be close out at about **One-third Less than Regular Prices,** made in the very latest style of A No. 1 material, and finished as only first class work should be.

At $6.50	At $6.50
At 7.50	At 7.50
At 9.00	At 9.00
At 10.00	At 10.00
At 12.50	At 12.50

Materials all in the new rough effect with new shield front and buttoned high in the neck.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.

The Gov. Winthrop Ranges

Excell all others for Baking and their Heating Stoves are the greatest economizers on Fuel.

The celebrated Stoves may be seen at M. O'Flaherty's at 75-81 Market Street. He also does all kinds of Piping and Plumbing, and all kinds of Tinsmithing. Give us a call at

79 to 81 MARKET STREET

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.
Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding, Blank Books a Specialty
42 CHURCH STREET

SCOTT & O'DAY,
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers
Steam, Gas and Water Piping.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
54 Appleton Street,
Opposite New Post Office. Telephone 54-4

EDWARD CAWLEY, Office: 131 Central Street
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Coal of all kinds. Also dealer in Wood, Lime and Cement. Agent for the celebrated Portland drain and sewer pipe. Elevator, Rogers street bridge.

WANT COLUMN

DEAR READERS—I have all the knives, forks, spoons and jewelry I can plate; made $47 last week; plate gold, silver, nickle and white metal; bought best outfit made of Gray & Co., Dept. 7, Columbus, O. Are responsible, send all materials, trade secrets, teach agents. Write them and make money easy. WM. DEAN.

WANTED—Female clerk in a business office. Give reference and wages desired. Address "Business," SUN office.

WANTED—Girls in our finishing department. Pickering Knitting Co., Lowell.

WANTED—Misses Keefe and Stevens, dressmakers, at room 7, Associate building, wish to have the ladies of this city know that they can have their dressmaking done in the latest and most fashionable style at the lowest prices of any dressmaking establishment in the city. For first-class work any order we receive we guarantee entire satisfaction. Open day and evening. Remember the place, room 7, Associate building, Merrimack street.

BRIGHT ACTIVE YOUNG MEN Wanted to act as agents for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. Permanent employment for the right parties. Apply to Agent J. J. Connolly, room 12, Runels building.

SALESMEN—to take orders and collect. $50 bond, signed by a business firm, required. Exclusive territory, $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars, address P. O. Box 1354, New York City.

LADY or man to lend friends or neighbors my samples. Send Albert Wood, Parfumer, 716 Woodward, Detroit, Mich., ten cents for five trial bottles Satin-Scent Perfumes, receive outfit offer.

LOST—A gold ring, either at Huntington hall or on Merrimack or Central streets. Reward at SUN office.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, a nice boarding and lodging house. Lots of boarders. This is a good place and cheap and must be sold. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

SALESMAN—Salary or commission with expenses paid. Exclusive territory. Permanent place and must be filled quick. Exceptional chance for a hustler. Blackford & Co., Toronto, Can.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $18 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelope Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, two-tenement house and barn, shade, lots of fruit, 8000 feet of land. Price $3000. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

FOR SALE—In N. H., a good farm of 40 acres 3 miles from depot. Good cottage house and barn and sheds. This is a good place and it is a bargain. Price $650. G. L. Hubbard, P. O. block, room 4.

FOR SALE—In Ward 4, near Smith street, 4-tenement block, always rented. Pays 12 per cent. This is a bargain and must be sold. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, consisting of one mantle bed, square piano, reason for selling, want of room, 780 Gorham street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lewis Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 472 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE—In Ward 4, near School street, good two-story house of 7 rooms, all in first class repair. Large lot of land. Price $1500 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—Good, pleasant, convenient tenements of 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, at 79 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, 10 minutes walk from City Hall, 7 rooms and bath a large lot of land, price $1450, $100 down, balance as rent. Charles W. Pinkham, 45 Merrimack street, Lowell.

FOR SALE—A beautiful farm of 250 acres, good buildings, grafted orchards, over $2000 worth of wood and timber to pay for farm, cut over 30 tons of No. 1 hay last year, 4 1-2 miles from depot, 2 1-2 miles to Creamery, land slopes to south. Beautiful view if sold this month, will throw in crops, will take $1400, $400 down balance to suit. Apply to Charles W. Pinkham, 45 Merrimack street, old P. O. Block, Lowell.

FOR SALE—In Centralville near Bridge street, good two-story house. Large lot of land. Small amount down. Price $1350. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

Real Estate House OF Wm. H. EMERY,

Room 29A Hildreth Building (old Post Office)

House lots 6000 feet from City Hall, at the head of the new Moody street bridge, $280 and up.

These lots are 40 to 50 feet wide and 80 to 87 feet deep and contain about 4000 square feet of land.

Terms are very easy. Payments by the month or year. Call for plans.

On Queen street, cottage of 7 rooms, steam heat, 4000 feet of land; $3300.

In Pawtucketville, new cottage, 7 rooms, bath, cemented cellar; $1450, on easy terms, $100 down, balance same as rent.

Houses and house lots in all parts of the city on easy terms.

A. J. RYAN, Agent

What More

Can we say to convince you of the superior merits of ELLINGWOOD'S COUGH BALSAM. It has been thoroughly tried and tested in this city, and wherever used is spoken of in the highest terms.

The great temptation is to let a cough or cold run too long and allow it to become firmly fastened, with the danger that it may become deep seated and chronic. No matter what stage the cold is at,

ELLINGWOOD'S GOUGH BALSAM

Will relieve at once. Try it now for that cough and be convinced. Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers.

25c., 50c., $1.00 a Bottle.

Ellingwood & Co.
APOTHECARIES,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, do you know, Style, Service and Comfort is secured by Buying

SHOES

AT THE

Eagle Shoe Store

215 DUTTON STREET.

J. J. LONERGAN, Prop.

GO TO CAVANAUGH & DISSAULT FOR Fine Custom Tailoring 42 CENTRAL STREET.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. Boody, Manager.

Nov. 14, 15, 16, Matinee Saturday, The Reigning American Attraction,

FOX & WARD'S REFINED

MINSTRELS!

Evening Prices, 50, 35, 25, 20, 15, 10c. Matinee Prices, orchestra floor, 35, 25, 15c; gallery 10c.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 18, 19, 20.

A. Q. SCAMMON & CO. IN "THE BURGLAR."

Under the Direction of A. Q. Scammon.

Four Act Comedy-Drama by

MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS

Author of "Alabama," founded on his famous sketch "Editha's Burglar."

PRICES—Evening, 50, 35, 25, 20, 15, 10. MATINEE—Orchestra Floor, 35, 25, 15; Gallery 10c.

Merit Wins

Winter after winter we have been selling

Goodale's Cough Cure

For the troublesome and dangerous coughs and colds so peculiar to New England, and always with satisfactory results. Those who know it, know it well, and to those who have never tried it we earnestly advise a trial, knowing you will receive benefit from it. It only costs

25 Cents For a Trial Bottle.

SOLD AT

GOODALE'S

Drug Store

217 Central Street, Fiske's Block.

Jack Frost

Is with us every day and will be for the next six months, and in order to keep him out of your houses you should consult

D. H. Wilson

And he will explain to you how easy he can put either steam or hot water at a small cost in your house, making it as warm as summer. Do not order until you call and see

D. H. WILSON,

No. 279 DUTTON STREET.

Boston and Maine Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION

Corrected to October 20, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, as 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05 12.45, 3.30, 3.50, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Exeter, and Dover, 8.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls, Saco and Portland, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones of Rockland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p. m.

Southern Division.

On and After Oct. 20, 1895, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:—

For Boston—5.45, 6.30, *7.53, *7.45, *8.50, *9.00, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, *3.00, 4.30, *6.23 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston:—5.48, 6.24, *6.53, §7.01, §7.18, §*7.27, *7.48, *8.37, 9.03, *9.50 11.03, 11.45 a.m.; 12.10, 1.43, *2.03, *4.00, 4.33, 5.20, *5.36, 6.24, 7.52 p.m. SUNDAYS, §*7.18, §*7.27, 8.45, *9.16 a. m; §4.25, §6.58 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.30, §7.01, 7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.40, 4.20 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., §4.25, §6.58 p.m.

*Express. §Northern Depot only. †Via Bedford.

For Lawrence—6.30, 10.09 a. m; 4.15, 5.50 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m.

☞Time given below is from Middlesex street station.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.00, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 1.00, 3.43, 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 1.46, 9.14, 9.45 a. m; 12.11, 1.00, 1.42, 3.43, 5.42, 6.20, 8.12, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3 a.m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.12, 8.43 p. m.

For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.14, 9.45 a. m; 12.11, (1.42 to Franklin and Bristol only), 5.42, 8.12 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40 a. m; 1.42 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m; 1.42, 12.48 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 12.48 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; 12.48 p. m.

Quebec Express via White River Junction—12.11, 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

☞Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, Gen. Agent Lowell.

FRANCIS W. QUA, No. 3 Barristers' Hall
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

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Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year $3.00 - - - Per Month. 25c.

City Delivery and Postage Free.

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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 53	6 00	§7 06
6 30	7 45	6 30	7 52
6 50	8 08	6 40	§7 37
§7 01	7 58	8 00	9 12
§7 18	8 02	8 30	§9 11
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§9 42
§7 38	8 50	9 15	10 25
7 45	8 35	10 00	11 15
8 50	9 40	10 45	11 58
9 00	10 30	11 30	§12 08
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 55
11 00	12 06	1 00	§1 40
§11 45	12 30	2 00	3 04
§12 10	1 05	3 00	3 40
1 40	2 50	3 30	4 48
3 00	4 25	4 15	§4 30
§4 00	4 45	5 00	5 44
4 39	5 30	5 25	6 22
§5 20	6 15	5 50	7 05
6 33	6 53	6 15	7 28
§6 24	7 30	7 30	§8 10
§7 53	8 35	8 00	§8 40
		10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 13	8 02	2 00	2 55
§7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07
8 45	9 30	1 00	1 57
§9 16	10 10	6 00	6 59
§4 25	5 32	7 30	8 10
§6 58	7 00	8 00	8 40
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 50	8 01	7 30	8 33
9 15	9 13	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 42	10 25	12 46
10 50	12 08	11 50	1 08
12 05	1 28	2 15	3 19
12 43	2 01	3 30	4 20
2 30	3 45	3 40	4 56
3 20	4 14	4 25	5 43
4 05	5 24	5 01	6 18
5 10	6 44	6 01	7 06
6 15	7 30	6 25	7 46
7 60	8 36	9 40	10 41
9 30	10 42		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 07	9 19
12 05	1 27	11 45	12 52
4 15	4 27	5 00	6 28
5 30	7 00	7 00	8 21
8 25	8 44		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

The report of the financial commission is submitted and is in every respect a document worthy of careful perusal.

It is strictly non-partisan, so much so indeed that it recommends the complete divorce of municipal government from partisan politics.

It may be that were every source of extravagance cut off, every opportunity of getting "soft snaps" on the city removed, the great aims of partisanship and of political office seekers would be to a great extent overcome or set aside.

At the outstart the report shows what must be acknowledged to be the result of extravagance and misgovernment in the abnormal increase in expenditures as compared with the increase in valuation and even of population.

It is a serious exposure of what was supposed to be economic administrations to show that were the tax rate as high as the expenditures warranted it to be, it would have stood in round numbers from two to five dollars a $1,000 higher than it really was. This indicates to what extent the current expenses of government were piled up against the future, thus increasing to an enormous extent the indebtedness of the city.

To overcome this the commission does not recommend an increase of the tax rate so much as economy in making expenditures. The taxes are ultimately paid by the laboring people and to increase the levy would, therefore, increase the burdens of labor.

But in regard to labor the commission would neither increase the burden nor lessen the remuneration, but it would insist upon a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. It would secure the best value in the labor market as well as in any other market and for this reason would place the street department under the operation of civil service rules in order that efficiency rather than political pull may rule in selecting employes.

The general plan of the city government is condemned and a radical changes recommended.

To overcome the deadlock feature and secure direct responsibility to the people the commission recommends that the mayor's powers be enlarged, that he be given the power of appointing all heads of departments subject to confirmation by aldermen except in case of a purchasing agent, the incumbent of a new office the duty of which will be to purchase material and supplies for all the departments.

The legislative and executive departments are thus to be kept entirely distinct so that no alderman, no councilman and no committee of the city council shall have in hand the expenditure of any amount of the city's money.

That will preclude the idea of a legislator pushing through a resolution providing for a certain outlay in order that he may have control thereof. It also precludes unauthorized junkets such as are frequently taken without warrant or authority at the city's expense.

This recommendation as well as that for enlarging the mayor's power and appointing a purchasing agent is good and should be adopted.

In giving the aldermen power to reject all nominations made by the mayor, the commission seems to set up an obstacle to increasing the powers of chief executive and to provide for a deadlock which the expressed intention is to remove.

The Boston method of giving the mayor large executive powers is favored and with good reason. If he fails to serve the people right he can be removed at the end of his first term whereas it sometimes requires a life-time to retire one of the department "hold-overs" who happens by trickery and shrewdness to get a good grip on the political balustrade along which are ranged the politicians, the statesmen and the office holders past, present and future.

The pauper department is to be given over to the board of health as coming more directly under its supervision, and the board of overseers of the poor is to be abolished.

Undoubtedly this recommendation will meet considerable opposition, especially from the overseers themselves. The chief reason for favoring the abolition of the board is, that when the supplies be purchased by a special department there will be nothing left for the overseers to do.

If economy is the aim, and that there is any real regard for the welfare of the poor, it would cost the city nothing to retain the overseers shorn of their purchasing power.

It is necessary to have a man in each ward to whom the poor therein located can apply for relief. It must be remembered that not in all cases are the poor able to seek relief when most they need it, much less go to a central office such as that of the board of health. Then, too, a ward representative such as an overseer can find reliable information concerning the family to guide his action more readily than could an officer of the board of health.

The commission very strangely sees no use for the sinking fund and urges its abolishment; and as regards city deposits it recommends that the sum deposited at each bank be restricted to 40 per cent. of the capital of that bank. That is contrary to the present law, which permits the depositing of any amount if the required collateral be provided by the bank.

This clause alone would precipitate a bank controversy such as was recently fought to a finish in the legislature by the local bankers and their friends.

With regard to the auditing of accounts, the checking and oversight of supplies, the commission points out much laxity in the present methods, alluding in particular to the use of a rubber stamp for a signature. The stamp is tabooed as it is often used without authority, but a man's own signature is something that cannot be transferred, and hence it is demanded in the approval of all bills.

The commission recommends the reorganization of the assessors' department on new lines derived from the Worcester department and at reduced salaries.

For the benefit of the schools it is recommended that part of the duties now assumed by the board such as the framing of the curriculum and selection of text books be submitted to state authority. At present the sparring between superintendent and principals on the matter of revising the course of study justifies this recommendation and shows that it is necessary.

The commission would place the water-board under direct control of the city government same as any other department. This would undoubtedly save a lot of jobbery such for example as the general meter project and many others. To place the street and fire departments under civil service rules would effect a decided improvement and a considerable saving.

In brief the changes recommended beyond those already stated would give each department a separate head directly responsible to the mayor, give each a separate appropriation, and consolidate so far as possible the stables, buildings and operation of the different departments. The report as a whole has many excellent suggestions, many that are in the forefront of the movement for reform in municipal government everywhere. To adopt them would require so many changes in the charter that scarcely any of it would be left, and it would also require exemption from some statutes of the commonwealth. Whether the general recommendations be adopted or not the commission deserves credit for having done excellent work in exposing extravagance and defects in our system of government and suggesting a practical remedy.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

What Great Britain Claims In Regard to the Alaska Coast Line.

J. O. Hestwood, who is well known in Seattle, returned from Alaska on the last trip of the Alaska Commercial company's steamer to San Francisco. Mr. Hestwood has some mining claims on the upper Yukon, near Forty Mile City. He left that point in the early part of September, and it took him over a month to get home. He came 2,000 miles down the Yukon to St. Michaels, on the coast, then down to Unalaska and from there across to San Francisco.

Speaking of the Alaska boundary dispute, Mr. Hestwood said:

"Along the coast between Portland channel and the one hundred and forty-first meridian is a group of islands, about 1,100 in number, called the Alexander archipelago, and here is the point of the dispute: England now claims that in her treaty of 1825 with Russia the 'shore line' should be construed to mean the shores of these islands along the coast, not the coast of the mainland. If England's contention should prevail, Juneau would be on British soil, and England would control all the harbors along the southern coast of the territory. Chilkat pass, which is the principal way of ingress to the upper Yukon, would belong to England, and England's custom houses would be established to take tribute from all this magnificent country that is bound to produce many millions in gold. Of course there is some dispute as to the exact location of the one hundred and forty-first meridian itself, but this is only a variation of 7½ miles, caused by the imperfection of the instruments used in the survey. This meridian crosses Glacier creek, near where I am located, and there is a good deal of speculation among the miners as to the exact location of it, and whether they are in British territory or on American soil.

"In my opinion, if the United States fails to hold her rightful title to the territory which is in dispute, she might as well give up all claim to Alaska. If this country should have no coast line up there except above the one hundred and forty-first meridian, entrance to the upper Yukon would be impossible by way of an American port, except during the summer months, because the mouth of the Yukon, which is about 60 miles wide, is filled with ice from Bering sea until late in June. You can easily see what this would mean—England would absolutely control the trade of that country. It is universally claimed by experienced miners who have been in Alaska that it is one of the greatest gold bearing countries in the world. There are 6,000 miles of waterway in which gold can be found."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Chameleon Flower.

A "chameleon flower" has been introduced in France from the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The blossoms of this newly discovered plant are white in the morning, changing to red at noon, and again to blue in the evening. Only at midday it exhales a faint perfume.

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

WHAT OVERWORK DOES

The Evil Effect of too Much Mental or Bodily Work.

Where it is Felt, How it is Felt and How it Can be Cured.

Overworked Kidneys—Their Symptoms and How to Cure Them.

Overwork does more than tire you. It exhausts you.

Enough work is good, but overwork is not good.

Work makes your blood circulate and perspiration flow. It clears out your blood vessels and the pores of your skin, helps to throw off waste matter, brings fresh blood to weak places, and renews your energy and vitality.

Overwork makes your organs work too hard, eats up your vitality, exhausts your energy.

The organ that works the most feels it the most.

But the kidneys feel it always, whatever organ may be overworked.

And this is because your kidneys filter your blood.

All the blood to nourish your different organs has to pass through your kidneys. If any organ is overworked and needs more blood than usual, your kidneys have just so much more work to do.

After a certain limit of strain is reached, or after the kidneys have been so much overworked that they fall sick, they let the blood pass without filtering it: or sometimes they even filter out the good matter and leave in the bad.

So that the worst of overwork is, that it hurts your kidneys.

This applies to mental overwork, bodily overwork, overeating, dissipation, youthful excesses, etc., etc.

The way to cure the effects of overwork is, not to take stimulants, but to cure your kidneys with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

As soon as your kidneys are well, they will supply pure, fresh, strengthening blood or nourishment to your overworked organs, and they will get well, too.

You may be broken down in health from overwork or excesses. You may feel that you are losing your mental or nervous power and physical capacity for work.

It is because your kidneys need looking to, that they shall filter your blood and give you fresh life and energy.

Or you may suffer from some of the symptoms of kidney disease, such as Backache, Sideache, Headache, Nervousness, Frequent Thirst, Sleeplessness, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles.

Of these too, Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure you. They are tonic and strengthening to the kidneys, and cure all their diseases and injuries.

Blood diseases, naturally, are caused by sick kidneys. That is, diseases which are caused by impure, poisonous, badly filtered blood.

Of these may be mentioned Rheumatism, Gout, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Pale and Sallow Complexion, Lack of Ambition, Dizziness, Hysteria, Neuralgia, etc.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure these by curing the kidneys.

Pure blood means health. Healthy kidneys make pure blood.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent prepaid to any address for 50 cents per box.

Write for valuable medical pamplet, "A Filter for Your blood," free on request. Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

WORKING FOR THE FUTURE.

New York Syndicate Taking Wholesale Advantage of Easy Laws.

In the last few months a syndicate composed of half a dozen men residing in Buffalo and New York city has been filing all kinds of articles of incorporation and securing charters for companies in the counties of Iowa. Half a dozen a week have been organized, with capital stock authorized of from $1,000,000 to $15,000,000 each.

Under the present tax laws, it is not required that a company have a paid up capital stock in order to secure a charter. These charters authorize the companies working under them to engage in all kinds of business, including the establishment of investment companies, the building of railroads, the equipping and maintaining of electric and gas lighting plants, dealing in all kinds of securities and the developing of mineral deposits.

It is stated that the syndicate does not intend to utilize the articles itself, but is holding the charters for sale to corporations in the future.—New York Times.



"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

TEN CASES OF HAVILAND CHINA

We have received a large amount of this beautiful ware, intended for handsome Whist Prizes, Holiday Gifts, or for general table and ornamental purposes.

Fancy conceits in various articles are included in this big assortment. As the invoice is all paid for in spot cash, we have marked very low prices on every article. We are now ready to show and sell it.

French & Puffer

245 Central Street.

Arthur M. Bertrand

(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY

24 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dress Suits to Let

SUNBEAMS.

A Woman's Reason.



"Why don't you take your music lessons of Mr. L.?"

"I don't think he knows anything about music!"

"He doesn't, but just think what a lovely mustache he has!"—Truth.

An Author's Transports.

Morton McMichael III once wrote a book. It was called "A Landlubber's Log," and related the author's experience on a trip around the world in a sailing vessel. It was published in very nice form, but the public did not clamor for it. That must have been ten years ago, and he might have forgotten all about his youthful effort had it not been for a friend who bought a copy. This chap heard in a casual way that McMichael was the author of a book, and immediately repaired to the publisher's and procured his copy. Then he called on the author, and, shoving the book under his nose, exclaimed:

"See here, Mac! I've got a copy of your book, and I want you to write your autograph on the title page."

McMichael seemed dazed. "Where did you get this?" he gasped.

"Why, I bought it, of course," was the reply.

"Bought it! Do you mean you paid for it—real money?"

"Certainly."

The author of "A Landlubber's Log" seized a pen as though the whole thing was a dream and might vanish, and hastily wrote: "To my first and only spot cash purchaser. God bless you! Morton McMichael III."—Philadelphia Record.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

The spark of genius shows itself early in life, and my friend in Woburn has a little girl just beginning her career at school who already exhibits sublime flights of intellect. One blustering, lowering day last week the teacher asked the school children to write their impressions of the weather. The little tots struggled for some time with their imaginations, and in many cases the result was nil.

But not so with my friend's bright little daughter. She sat near the window and watched the falling leaves dashed hither and thither by the fickle autumnal breezes. Then she was seen to write something upon her slate, and when the teacher approached, the child triumphantly exhibited this brief but wise composition:

"The world is full of wind."—Boston Globe.

Humane Boston Boy.

A boy of Boston, aged 6, seems to have an imaginative mind as well as a humane disposition.

Recently his mother noticed that at bedtime every night he laid his little boots together upon their sides instead of setting them upright.

"Please tell me why you always place your boots in that way," she said.

"Why," answered the little boy, "it's because they must be tired walking so much all day. I lay them sideways so they can rest."—Springfield Republican.

Reassuring.

An American tourist in Switzerland who was about to make the ascent of a mountain, thought best to ask some questions as to the capabilities of his guide.

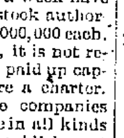
"Is he a thoroughly skillful climber?" he asked of a hotel keeper.

"I should say so!" exclaimed the innkeeper. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountain side, and escaped without a scratch both times!"—Youth's Companion.

When you need printing, remember THE SUN.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

The Finest Family Wines and Liquers

To be found in this city is at

E. FAULKNER'S,

Jefferson Street. Jones' Ale and all the Best Stock Ales, with the Choicest Brands of Liquors and Wines can be found there. He also makes a specialty of family trade. Call and try our LAGER and you will have no other, at No. 72 JEFFERSON ST.

NewYorkFurCo.

Today a New York firm will open up the store in the

McCarthy Building

Cor. of Palmer and Middle Sts.

With a Full Line of

Ladies' Fur Cloaks,

CAPES and JACKETS.

All of the Finest Grades and Latest Patterns and Styles, at the

LOWEST PRICES

To be had in this city.

Remember the Place,

Cor. Palmer and Middle Streets.

OPENING TODAY

A Sleepless Son

A Boston Victim of Insomnia Given Refreshing Slumber.

A Grateful Letter From a Prominent Beacon Street Man.

Read What Dr. Edward E. Hale's "Commonwealth" Says of Kola Nervine Tablets.

A well known citizen is Mr. R. W. Clapp of No. 2, A. Beacon street, Boston. His son was compelled to leave college because of nervous prostration, accompanied by sleeplessness and restlessness, the latter so great that his father had to stay with him at night. Here is a true copy of a letter received from Mr. Clapp:

Office of the Ypsilanti Water Co., No. 2 A Beacon street, Boston, Mass.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Gentlemen: My son is using Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets for nervousness and insomnia. Though he has not yet taken one box, the improvement is very marked, the nervousness is rapidly disappearing and he sleeps soundly and sweetly. I take pleasure in giving you these facts. Yours very truly,

R. W. CLAPP.

From Dr. Edward E. Hale's "Commonwealth."

On page 15 of a recent issue of the Boston Commonwealth, Dr. Edward E. Hale's paper, appears the following which the proprietors of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets never saw until it was sent them by a Boston friend:

Our readers have hardly failed to notice the interest which has, in the last few years, been attached to kola, a stimulant if you may call it so, largely in use in Africa. The same sort of stories are told of kola which used to be told so freely of the coca from which the cocaine is made. From the seventeenth century African traders have brought home such stories. In 1868, Dr. Daniel discovered that the kola nuts or guru nuts, contain an alkaloid identical with that found in tea, coffee, mate and guarana. From that time they have received a great deal of attention in the medical profession. The natives believe that with the use of the kola nut they can withstand hunger, thirst, heat and exhaustion.

We refer to these virtues of the kola nut now because that somewhat remarkable establishment, the Eureka Chemical & Mfg. company, has put upon the market a very elegant and highly approved preparation from the kola nut, which will interest the medical profession, and indeed all persons who suffer from insomnia or nervous prostration.

The proprietors of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets absolutely guarantee infallibly good results from one month's treatment.

$1.00 per box (one month's treatment.) See Dr. Charcot's name on box. Kola booklet free. All druggists or sent direct by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Wholesale Agents, Boston, Mass.

NEW LUMBER YARD

No. 255 HILDRETH STREET.

Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Cedar Posts a Specialty.

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GROCER.

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Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour, the best in the city.

LOWELL

Trunk Manufactory

P. F. DEVINE, Proprietor.

70-72 Middlesex Street.

Old wooden building.

CHARLES H. FROST,
78 Central Street
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Musical Instruments, Violin, Guitar and Banj Strings, Ammunition, Fire-arms, etc. Fine Watch repairing.

Free Silver

Has not come yet, but our new stock of

SILVERWARE

Has, and although it is not FREE, we can show you a fine line of

Knives, Forks, Spoons

etc., etc., of the best goods and at the prices that will make you think that free silver is not far off.

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Pianist and Teacher of Singing.

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JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., Opp. American House
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block
Counsellors-at-Law.
William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

W. A. LEW,
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Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed
Orders received for cleaning dyeing and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

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Teacher of Piano Forte
Communication through Gardner's, Prescott St. Engagements as pianist or accompanist at concerts solicited. Pupil of Ernst Perabo. Terms, $15 for 20 lessons.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Truckmen, Marketmen, men of every creed and color, in fact everybody that uses a Wagon, light or heavy, to know that

KRESS BRO'S

Wheelrights and Carriage Builders,

Make the best and most durable Wagons and Carriages that can be had in the State. Their manufactory is at

107-113 Common St

LAWRENCE.

Call and examine and get prices.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON

DEALER IN

Coal, Wood, Lime

CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL, HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER, BRICKS, FERTILIZERS.

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Branch Office, 49 Merrimack street—Calderwood's Cigar Store.

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Coal.
Telephone for Summer Prices. All orders promptly delivered. Late of firm of Cawley Bros.

WE HAVE BEEN ELECTED

The elections are all over and the returns all in, and we find that we lead all other dry goods dealers in low prices and big bargains. We do not care how many people know that we are offering

Special Bargains in Different Lines of Dry Goods

Every week. The more the merrier. We have the goods, you have the money. We are anxious to exchange our goods for your money, and we know that we can give you the best value. But this is simply talk; come to our store in the Merrimack House Block and see us do as we agree.

Brown Bro's

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

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WILLIAM WADE

Yes, that is the name of the proprietor of the great

Bargain Boot and Shoe Store

Where working men and women can get more value for their money in Footwear than any other place in the city. We are overstocked, as usual, at this season of the year. We went into the market months ago and bought our goods before the raise in prices, so that today we can sell Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at prices that will defy competition. Our store is centrally located—only two doors from the old post office—and it will pay any person, rich or poor to call and see our goods and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We will quote a few of our big bargain prices, so that you may compare them with some other dealers. First we wish to call your attention to Men's Rubber Boots, the best made, $2.50; Men's Rubbers 49c.; Ladies' Rubbers, to fit all kinds of lasts, at lowest prices in the market; Misses' School Shoes, solid leather, warranted, 75c.; another lot at 65c., warranted, and a hundred other bargains at William Wade's Bargain Store.

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Do You Want A STOVE for heating and cooking purposes? If so, whether you require a range or a heater we have just what you want, and the best thing of the kind in the market. Our Richmond Ranges are unrivalled for economy of fuel and regularity and evenness of temperature, and for this reason are best adapted for all culinary purposes.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE 468-2. STORE, 314-2.



BIRD'S ORIGINAL COUGH DROPS MANUFACTURED BY Bird Brothers.

THESE Cough Drops were highly recommended by these prominent Lawrence physicians in 1870:—

DR. A. ORDWAY,
DR. C. C. TALBOT,
DR. A. J. FRENCH,
DR. W. D. LAMB,
DR. E. S. YATES,
DR. H. M. CHASE,
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And many others all over the U. S. at present.

For Sale by all First-Class Druggists and Confectioners.

220 AND 222 BROADWAY, LAWRENCE, MASS

Have You Dropped Your Watch?

If you have, bring it to us and we will repair it promptly and well. 15 years' experience at the repairing bench, and careful attention paid to every job, is the reason for our large and increasing repairing business. Try us once. CLEANING $1.00. MAINSPRINGS $1.00

Mower & Sparks, 285 Central St.

HEFFERNAN'S

Pure Malt Whiskey



A Medicinal Tonic and Stimulant

FOR THE OVERWORKED AND WEAK.

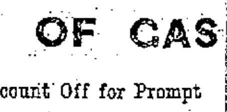
That "All Run Down" Feeling Positively Cured.

For Sale by all Druggists and Liquor Dealers. SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLE.

Price - - $1.00 Per Bottle

Olympic Alleys

The Olympic Bowling Alleys are the finest in the city. No one need go hungry up there, as the Butchers and Grocers have entered the tournament which begins next week. Get into the game, and remember these alleys are under the supervision of Tommy Golden. They are open Day and Night at No. 110 MIDDLESEX STREET.



THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, Alex G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET

First Class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron. $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

JAMES H. CARMICHAEL,
No. 97 Central Street
Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

ONE OF THE BEST

Bargains of the Season

In a 4 Tenement Block; best part of Ward 3; land enough for another block of 6 tenements. Will be sold low to settle partnership.

7 Room Cottage: fine repair, barn and carriage room for 4 horses. Old Ward 4; price low.

Another one in Ward 4, price $1500.

Still another on Shaw street, $1300. A few nice lots in Chelmsford Center. also 2 new houses, 7 rooms each; easy terms.

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Celebrated Anheuser Busch Beer.

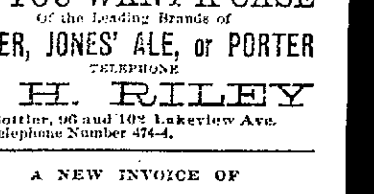
The Trade and Families Supplied at Lowest Prices.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

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C. H. MOLLOY

UNDERTAKER

And Funeral Director. Day and Night Calls Promptly Attended to.

343 MARKET STREET.

T. W. Molloy, Embalmer

Telephone 508-3. Morgue connected with this establishment.

The hum of the spindle gives life to Lowell has does the

SPINDLE CIGAR

give pleasure to the smoker. Ask for Spindle Cigar and take no other. HENRY FLOOD, Prop

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, or PORTER

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Bottler, 96 and 102 Lakeview Ave.

Telephone Number 474-4.

A NEW INVOICE OF

Choice Fall Novelties

Arrived this week. Some exquisite selections of FRENCH FRAMES, Fine Felts and Chenille Hats. We have been appointed agents for the ELITE and H & S. FINE CORSETS and invite the ladies of Lowell to inspect our stock before purchasing.

ABBIE M. SMITH

175 Merrimack St., Lowell.

Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

Where Is the Person

Man or woman, boy or girl, that does not like good, wholesome Bread? You may get along without many articles of food, but Bread you must always have, and when you stop and consider that the best costs no more than the poorest, why not get the best? You are always sure of the best in all kinds of Baking Supplies at

Peter Watson's

Bakeries, either at 52 to 60 Charles Street, or our New Bakery, 465 Lawrence St.

Peter Watson, Prop.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION

Continued from Page 2.

making of the regular annual appropriations, liabilities payable out of the regular appropriation may be incurred to an amount not exceeding one-twelfth the total of the appropriation made for similar purposes in the preceding year; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict or limit the school committee in any expenditure which it is now or may be hereafter authorized to make under the general laws of the commonwealth relating to schools and school committees.

The Charter should also be amended so as to abolish the board of overseers of the poor and permit the transfer of the pauper department to the board of health.

ABOLISH THE RESERVED FUND.

The reserved fund should be discontinued, and all receipts of the City Treasury be carried to a general fund to be known as the General Treasury Fund, and no payments should be made therefrom except under specific appropriations by the City Council. A separate itemized annual appropriation should be made for each department, showing number and compensation of each grade of permanent officers and employes, and so far as is practicable, the miscellaneous expenditures should be classified.

The expenditures from the reserved fund do not now pass such inspection by the City Council and are not brought under such control by appropriation bills as they should be. And we find it impossible from the Auditor's Annual Exhibit of Expenditures to determine the annual cost of several offices and departments and to make an annual comparison thereof. This information should be clearly given in the annual financial reports so that every citizen can measure the efficiency of the administration of each department.

APPROPRIATIONS.

At the commencement of the year the appropriations are within the control of the City Council; but when an appropriation is made, especially for the Street and Sewer departments, the amount whereof is based on contingencies, a door is opened to extravagance. An amount of work is undertaken, special public works opened up, that cannot, manifestly, be completed within the appropriation. The result is that in the fall the City Council is met with conditions that leave no alternative but to grant additional appropriations.

When an appropriation is made at the commencement of the year not only should the amount thereof that is to be raised by taxation be fixed but the amount that is to be applied from loans or other sources be determined. It should be understood and be provided by ordinance, that except in extraordinary contingencies, the amount so appropriated is to carry the department through the year.

No transfer should be made between the appropriation or expenditure accounts of the several departments, except for work done by one department for another.

We find that the receipts from sewer and side-walk assessments, etc., and for work done for private parties, are carried to the credit of the appropriation for the department under which the expenditure was made. As these collections are made for previous years and cannot be accurately determined when the appropriations are made, so much as they add to an appropriation cannot be controlled by the City Council. This leads to a loose system of expenditure as the amount appropriated should always be based on carefully prepared estimates of expenditures.

ACCOUNTING.

All officers other than the city treasurer, authorized by law to collect public revenues, should deposit weekly with the city treasurer and all should render monthly accounts to the auditor in such form as he may prescribe. So far as is practicable, the vouchers to such accounts should be transmitted therewith, but when they cannot be, the forms and stubs in the office of the collecting officer should be in such form as the auditor may find necessary to a correct auditing of the accounts.

DEPOSITS.

The city should not speculate with the revenues from taxation or borrow money to make a profit by loaning it at higher rates of interest. This business is not legitimate municipal administration. It is doubtful if the city has made a dollar by such practices. The contentions that grow out of the desire to control the city balances have embarrassed administrations and delayed the organizations of the government, and have thus cost the city more than the amount of additional interest involved. What the tax-payer has the right to demand is absolute security and that loans shall only be made when money is needed to meet demands on the treasury.

A city government is not so organized, especially in its legislative branch, as to exercise that careful and constant scrutiny of collateral deposited to secure deposits as is required. We therefore recommend that the city deposits be restricted to forty per cent. of the capital of each bank where deposits may be made. No deposits being made on collateral.

Such is the rule at the state treasury. The national government requires a deposit of its own bonds equal to the amount of its deposits.

SIGNATURES TO OFFICIAL PAPERS REQUIRED.

The practice of approving or endorsing bills, accounts, etc., by stamp should be discontinued. From the time a bill is presented to a head of a department until it is returned to the auditor purporting to have passed the several committees and officials whose approval is required, all indorsements and signatures are by rubber stamp. And the practice obtains to delegate the authority to use these stamps to subordinates. The attention of the commission is called to an instance where a large bill for services was returned without approval, by a commission charged with great responsibilities, to be itemized. Such bill did not again pass the inspection of such commission or receive approval in the form and as required by the rules of the commission, yet it was paid from the public treasury; it bore the stamp of an official whose approval was conclusive with the auditor but who did not himself affix the stamp.

All indorsement in approval of accounts or authorizing expenditures or payments should be signed by the hand of the official whose approval is required.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

The following table shows the increase of expenditures by departments and appropriations:

	1880	1894	Excess	Per Cent. Excess
Assessors	$ 5,880.60	$21,323.49	$15,442.89	262
Schools	135,692.85	229,820.35	94,127.50	70
School Houses	33,278.04	80,785.70	47,507.66	143
Roads and Bridges	93,959.47	229,861.45	135,901.98	145
Paupers	48,352.95	93,372.64	45,019.69	93
Police	53,083.17	107,733.19	54,070.02	101
Fire	54,147.31	132,082.25	77,934.94	144
Sew'rs and Drains	66,924.63	138,284.20	71,364.67	107
Commons	2,540.38	13,753.85	11,213.47	441
Printing and Advertising	3,186.72	6,621.65	3,436.93	108
Lighting	17,427.11	78,956.00	61,545.89	353
Public Buildings	9,703.68	39,253.60	29,314.97	294
Library	6,593.10	18,820.20	12,028.15	84
Salaries	15,461.25	31,109.72	15,898.47	101
Health	5,282.82	57,073.73	51,790.91	981
Reserved Fund	22,679.20	130,075.85	107,396.65	439
Water	154,391.69	103,216.02	55,824.43	25
Interest, Ordinary	29,371.75	69,784.89	54,389.14	103
Interest, Water	103,850.00	40,510.00	59,340.00	

The commission is astounded at the per cent. of excess of expenditures of some of the departments as shown by the above table.

THE MAYOR.

If the charter is amended as is proposed under General Recommendations, the Mayor will be the Chief Executive of the city in fact, responsible directly to the people for the administration of the executive branch of the government. It will be his duty at first to reorganize that branch and provide the checks necessary to secure efficiency and economy and to protect the public treasury.

The public will have the right to require of him faithful and able administration, and, as has been found in business circles, it will be economy to attach such compensation to the office as will secure the best talent for so responsible a position. We have recommended that he be authorized to employ such force as he may require for the clerical duties of his office.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The force of this office has not been materially increased for several years although the duties have increased. There is little legislation in relation to cities that does not materially increase to a greater or less extent the duties of the city clerk.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The auditor in an accounting system is a most important officer, but under our system of committee government and committee auditing his responsibility is impaired. The auditing of accounts is usually performed in a perfunctory manner.

Composed of gentlemen often new in the government and without the data necessary to protect the treasury, it is not to be expected that such committees will protect the treasury as would a trained salaried officer of experience who would be familiar with the ordinances and laws and upon whom responsibility would be fixed. The auditor's approval of an account has come to mean in most cases simply that the account is correctly cast. It should imply that there is an appropriation under which a liability could be incurred; and if the items a bill represents were purchased by contract, that the price agrees with such contract. It should be the duty of the auditor to raise all questions that may affect the validity of a demand on the treasury and to call attention thereto by endorsement in transmitting the account to the Mayor. If in any case, in reviewing the objections of the auditor, the Mayor, acting as comptroller, shall allow an item objected to by the auditor or referred for decision or otherwise, the account should be returned to the auditor for such correction, and when it is made, the accounts should be again transmitted to the Mayor for final action. If in auditing a question of law is raised, the opinion of the city solicitor should be had by the Mayor before the account is adjusted. A clear record in such cases of the holdings of the Mayor, solicitor and auditor should be preserved and the papers bearing the same, with the jacket or wrapper, be so affixed to the account as not to be readily detached therefrom.

To enable the auditor to have the data necessary to the correct auditing of accounts, all contracts involving expenditures or relating thereto, after being recorded in the proper office, should be transmitted to him and be by him safely kept, and not be deposited, as now, with the treasurer.

No account against the treasury should be passed by the auditor without the approval of the head of the department to which it is to be charged, and, if for supplies or material, the approval of the chief of the supply department.

The Mayor should not have power to remove the auditor without the consent of the City Council.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the departments that draws its expenditures from the reserved fund and appropriation for salaries, and until 1894 the cost thereof could only be ascertained from an examination of the bills paid from the reserved fund. It should have its separate appropriations.

By reason of the deadlock in the Common Council, the accounts of this officer were not audited from April, 1894, to September, 1895. It is doubtful if with such negligence on the part of the city, his bondsmen could have been held had there been a default.

This officer is simply a receiving and disbursing officer and the methods of accounting generally prescribed for such officers should be enforced in this case. The treasurer should render a monthly account of receipts and disbursements to the auditor with the vouchers therefor at the close of each calendar month, such accounts to be audited by the auditor, the balances to be certified to the Mayor. When there is a change in the office and the retiring officer has turned the cash and other property for which he is accountable over to his successor, he should render a final account to the auditor. All vouchers to his account should be retained by the auditor and be filed away with the account.

The treasurer should transmit with his monthly account a schedule of all securities held by him as collateral for city deposits or otherwise, showing the market and par value of such securities, the amount they are to secure, and what substitutions, if any, have been made during the month. All vouchers to his account should remain with the auditor and be filed away with the audited accounts.

All vouchers to the treasurer's accounts that have been audited, now in the treasurer's office, should be turned over to the auditor, and all interest coupons paid prior to the last auditing of the treasurer's account and for which the treasurer has received credit be stamped across the face as audited.

As the present treasurer gives the full office hours to his department, it should be practicable to decrease the cost of the clerical force of this department.

CITY MESSENGER.

By ordinance this office has the care and custody of the City Hall and the grounds and appurtenances thereto. A separate appropriation should be made for this service distinct from that for the contingent expenses of the City Council.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department for 1894 aggregate $21,323.49 or $15,442.89 in excess of the amount for 1880, an increase of 262 per cent.

The cost of this service in other cities of the same class as Lowell was:

	Cost.	Valuation.	Population.
Worcester	$ 9,225.64	$88 044 516	98,685
Cambridge	10 919 65	80 850 260	81,519
Fall River	8 250 00	65 0 6 123	88 020
Springfield	7,017.75	59 223 141	51,534
Lynn	6,048 63	49 098,056	62,353
Lowell	21,323.49	68,782 042	84,359

A careful inquiry into the organization and methods of the assessors' department of Worcester has been made, and a copy of the notes of the stenographer is transmitted herewith. The gentleman at the head of that department ranks high as an executive officer and in this branch of public service is regarded as an authority. He is president of the State Association of Assessors and brings to the duties of his office zeal for the service and a sense of responsibility that are not common. The force of his department is as follows:

One Assessor in charge who is Chairman of the Board	$1,800.00
Two Assessors, each	1,500.00

The rest of the office force is temporary and is composed of lady clerks. Previous to March in each year, but one (1) clerk is employed; from March 1 to May 1st, three (3); from May 1st to June 1st, six (6); from June to September, nine (9), and a portion of the time (10) ten; after the first of September all but two or three of the clerks go to the Treasurer's office to make out the tax bills. Those who remain are retained in the assessors' office until the work of the year is finished. After this the only force in the office is the three assessors.

The office is divided into three divisions, the chairman having charge of the assessments from the commencement until finished for wards 1, 3 and 7; Assessor Talbot, wards 2, 4 and 8, and Assessor Parker of wards 5 and 6 and the non-residents. Each assessor devotes his whole time to the duties of his office.

In addition to this force an assistant assessor is employed for each ward and four at large, about six weeks in each year. Their compensation is $3.50 per day. The annual cost of the assessment for 1894 was:

Salary of Assessors	$4,800.00
Compensation of Asst. Assessors	1,002.75
Clerk hire	2,077.14
Miscellaneous Expenses	945.75
Stationery (obtained from Auditor) estimated	100.00
	$5,925.64
The cost of making out the tax bills (done at Worcester by the Treasurer, but here by the Assessors' Department) is estimated not to exceed	$ 300.00
Total cost for comparison	$9,225.64

The expenses of the Assessors' department of Lowell for 1894 were:

Three Principal Assessors, $2253.00 each	$6,759.00
Six Assistant Assessors, $1,200 each	7,200.00
Chief Clerk	1,800.00
Assistant Chief Clerk	1,200.00
One Permanent Clerk at $3.50 per day	780.00
One Permanent Clerk at $2.50 per day, since February	782.50
One Permanent Clerk at $2.50 per day	690.00
Seven Temporary Clerks at $2.50 per day	1,373.75
Miscellaneous Expenses	947.21
	$21,323.49

The duties of our Assessors' department were very much increased by the lack of regulations governing the construction and alterations of buildings. The only record of such building at City Hall is made up by the Assistant Assessors. It must require considerable time to gather these data. A Worcester ordinance requires a permit to be obtained before such construction or alteration can commence, and there are penalties for its violation that are rigidly enforced. The result is that there is available in the office of public buildings at Worcester a record of all such changes, which enables the Assessors to go directly to the property and value it. We recommend such an ordinance for Lowell.

Again, the office forms are simpler and methods are shortened, much work and time being saved, while apparently equally satisfactory results are obtained.

The employment of lady clerks reduces expenditures and reduces the number of elective offices, and the complete plat books of the city are utilized to great advantage.

As the duties of the Assessors' department of the several cities are prescribed by State law except in minor details, they may be said to be the same in each city.

Controversies that have arisen between the great manufacturing corporations and this department have undoubtedly caused a great deal of extra labor and presented some very intricate questions to solve. The cases have been carried before the County Commissioners and into the courts, and a plan of valuation has been settled upon that will be applicable in making the annual assessment hereafter. Again for the lack of accurate plat books, more or less property formerly escaped taxation. As the surveys have progressed under the direction of the City Engineer, corrections in and additions to the valuation of real property have been made, and for almost the entire city corrected plat books are now available as at Worcester.

We see no reason why this department should not at once be reorganized and placed on a more economical basis. The organization we would outline is as follows:

One assessor to be chief of the department, to whom should be assigned the assessments of banks, corporations and also exemptions.

Three Assessors at a lower rate of compensation, to each of whom should be assigned three wards, and one of whom should be clerk to the Board.

Provision should be made for the appointment by the Mayor, on the nomination of the chief of this department, of a sufficient number of Assistant Assessors to do the annual street work. A form of daily returns of work done should be adopted, which would enable the Assessors to keep advised of the progress of the work and to early correct faulty methods; they would also expedite and economize work in the office and these would be substituted for the street book now used.

Such additional temporary clerical force as is required should be annually appropriated for.

The expense of such an organization ought not to exceed $10,000.00 per annum, a saving of $11,323.49 over 1894. As the number of wards have been increased to nine and the ordinances provide for an assistant assessor for each ward, the additional saving next year under the proper organization would be some $4000 more, or over $15,000.00 in all.

Some additional office work will be required in changing from the old to the new system. This should be carefully inquired into and be provided for.

The extraordinary expenditures of this department should not be continued on the vague assumption that a larger percentage of property escapes the tax-gatherer at Worcester than here. The methods of the Worcester department give confidence that rigid supervision of the street work is had and that the assessment is thorough.

It is an unpleasant duty to make recommendations which if adopted will displace officials against whom no charge of incompetency can be made, but the result of our investigations requires that we should, and the conditions of the city finances compel rigid economy.

SCHOOLS.

The increase in the cost of schools in fifteen years is seventy per cent., while the average attendance has increased but thirty-three per cent. The number of children of school age, with which the comparison is usually made, has increased from 8,393 in 1880 to 14,299 in 1894, or 70 per cent.; the average attendance has increased from 6,102 to 8,120 in the same period, or 33 per cent. Over four-tenths of the children of school age, it is reported, attend the parochial or other private schools.

From the annual reports to the State Board of Education for the school year ending March 31, 1880, and March 31, 1894, it appears that our expenditures have increased from $18.20 per child attending school in 1880 to $27.68 in 1894.

The cost per child for the school year ending March 31st, 1894, the last report published, in cities of our class, is as follows:

	Attendance.	Annual Expenditures.	Cost Per Scholar.
Lowell	7,743	$214,481.85	$27.68
Springfield	5,847	145,696.16	27.21
Worcester	12,186	306,998.52	25.16
New Bedford	4,986	120,591.03	24.27
Cambridge	10,074	251,568.02	24.01
Lynn	7,765	169,685.84	21.88
Fall River	8,607	184,340.59	21.42
Lawrence	5,176	97,062.97	18.75

It will be seen that at the rate per child paid by Worcester, our expenditures for schools would be $20,865 per annum less than they were the last school year; at the Cambridge rate $43,389 less; and at the Lawrence rate $69,190 less.

We claimed much credit for our liberality in school expenditures when pressing the Normal School Bill, although we did not get credit therefor, but it presents a different aspect when viewed from the standpoint of a depleted treasury. No expenditures are to be objected to that are required to secure the best results from our school system. If our great army of children is being more thoroughly grounded in the knowledge and vital importance of the principles that underlie and are essential to the existence of our free institutions, and are acquiring a more thorough English education, than those of other cities that spend less on their schools, we cannot object to the cost. The returns will come in a sounder citizenship and in more satisfactory future balance sheets. It is not possible within the time allowed this Commission, and not within its province, to make such a comparison of results if it were possible. It may be, however, that the increase in the expenditures may be partially due to faulty organization of the administrative department of the system.

The administrative department of our school system is in a transition state. From the towns we inherited our ideas of the place School Committees should occupy in the school system. From the school regulations, it appears that subcommittees are still given executive authority over the schools to which they are assigned. But the creation of the office of superintendent, upon whom ever increasing executive authority is being conferred, makes such supervision by members of the committee inadvisable, and it is passing into desuetude. Sub-committees have generally abandoned such exercise of authority to the superintendent and the masters of the High and Grammar Schools, with whom the duties of supervision of districts are being substituted for teaching (in one instance we are informed a master has entirely abandoned teaching); and these officials have become in fact assistant superintendents. When the immediate direction of the schools shall have become wholly vested in such a paid executive force, the results should be greater efficiency for, at least, the same expenditure.

As an evidence of the declining usefulness of our School Committee, we will let them speak for themselves. We quote from the annual report of the School Committee for 1894, page 13:

ELIMINATE POLITICS FROM THE SCHOOL BOARD.

"The best interests of the schools require that politics should be as far as possible eliminated from the School Board, that superior merit and priority should rule in the selection of teachers, that there should not be any discrimination against a worthy candidate on account of either religion or politics. But in spite of the members of the School Board individually or collectively, complications will arise from outside pressure, the Board will be split upon party lines, and in case of a deadlock, the business thereof will be brought to a standstill.

"The Lowell School Board had some disagreeable experience of this kind during the past year, and as a result, it was criticised for inactivity, for leaving urgent business undone and for allowing political considerations to sway its action. Nothwithstanding all this, every member of the Board was disposed to be fair and liberal, to make no discrimination of any kind and eschew party issues as far as practicable. But the sectional elements without would stigmatize liberality in the School Board as a serious political offense. No member of either side could vote against his party without being denounced as a traitor to his constituents and branded as false to his principles and the interests entrusted to his charge. Under such circumstances the members could not vote according to their convictions without the risk of being disgraced and even injured in their business standing. Is it any wonder, then, that the deadlock in the School Board caused delay in the transaction of business?

"As the same state of affairs is likely to occur again, provision should be made to prevent its interference with the business of the schools. Various plans have been porposed, some of which would completely alter the constitution of the Board and reduce the number of members, while others would relieve the Mayor and the President of the Council of membership in the School Board. Some of the changes proposed might effect an improvement, but the probability is, that the Board would not be a whit better, while it might be much worse, than in its present form.

MORE POWER AND A THREE YEAR TERM FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

"It seems that as a protection against the effect of a deadlock in the Board in the future, the Superintendent should be empowered to fill all vacancies which the Board fails to fill after a reasonable time. He should further have authority to transact any other business which is neglected as a result of a deadlock. A rule providing that any motion defeated by a tie vote shall be referred to the Superintendent with full power to do what he deems best for the interests of the schools in regard to the matter, would obviate a deadlock; but to undertake such a duty the Superintendent should have greater fixity of tenure in office. For this and other purposes to be subsequently mentioned, he should be elected for a term of at least three years. With such a term he would be more independent in the discharge of his duties, he would be more secure against the petty opposition of those with whom his duty caused him to differ, and, furthermore, his office would not then be considered so much a part of the spoils to be appropriated to political parties with a change of administration.

"There is another reason why the Superintendent should have more discretionary power. It must be well known to those who are closely connected with the School Board that in his inspection of the schools the Superintendent not unfrequently sees defective methods of teaching and other errors which he should correct at once; but which he overlooks or but mildly condemns because he feels that he is not authorized to make any radical changes. Neither is it safe for him to discommode any teacher lest her friends on the Board or outside set out to retaliate. That is unfortunately too often the result of an honest effort on the part of a conscientious Superintendent to do his duty. In this he should be protected by special rules of the Board and by having a three year term."

This testimony of the School Committee is the best evidence that can be offered that politics should be eliminated from the School Board and the School Board eliminated from politics.

The weakness disclosed is not peculiar to our School Board. The board and commission system of administration in our city governments is everywhere breaking down, and single executive heads of departments, responsible directly to the chief executive, are being substituted therefor with marked economy and efficiency of administration.

School Committees are the creatures of public statutes applicable alike to all cities of the Commonwealth. These statutes define their powers and duties and provide for the appointment by them of superintendents, etc. It is worthy of consideration by the Legislature whether many, if not most, of the problems the local boards have to deal with could not be more intelligently solved by a state body, partially, at

Continued on Page 7.

ONE WORD OF GREETING

THEODORE TILTON TO MRS STANTON ON HER BIRTHDAY.

Greetings Also to Susan B. Anthony and Others Who Deserve an Ovation—A Backward Look—A Golden Prophecy.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton:

MY HONORED FRIEND—It is from a foreign land that I write to greet you on your eightieth birthday, an anniversary which, as I have just learned, is to be publicly celebrated at the Opera House, in New York, Nov. 12.

Instead of sending you this letter I would like to be there in person, to join in giving you the cheers which you will receive from a huge houseful of delegates representing all parts of the United States.

Time works wonders!

How well I remember the opposition, the persecution and the calumny which you endured in those early days that tried women's souls! Worst of all, you were then more pestered, hampered and thwarted by the fears of your friends than by the criticisms of your opponents. But now, after your half century of splendid public service with pen and tongue, you find yourself not only honored as the prime originator and chief expositor of the modern movement for woman's suffrage, but the reform which you instituted has already, within five swift decades, passed the period of so called doctrinaire and impossible politics, and you are today at the head of a practical reform which promises to be one of the most beneficent in human history, a movement powerful in the nineteenth and to be invincible in the twentieth century.

To my own mind, your chief merit as the founder of this reform is that from the very first day of your embodiment of its central principle into an organized enterprise you have always meant—and you still mean—a thousand times more than your mere typical claim for the ballot. In fact, the elective franchise—as you have always estimated it—is a mere symbol, like a promissory note, and accordingly your demand for woman's suffrage—as you have discussed it in a whole library of eloquent tracts, documents, addresses, essays and reports—has always been described by you as including, in your comprehensive scheme, not only woman's civil freedom, but by a natural logic and as a moral sequence every other form of woman's enfranchisement.

Contemplating my country not only from a distance of 3,000 miles, but through the additional perspective of several years of absence, I see with joy that your movement is now looming up into patriotic proportions and is teeming with national significance.

You have been the leader of your gentle and peaceful crusade for 47 years.

What are the practical results thus far?

In answer I point not merely to those progressive young western states and territories wherein the recent triumph of the true principle of suffrage will make them rank in fame with the old thirteen colonies of 1776; but, speaking of all the states of the Union collectively, I may say that in each of them, without exception at the present day, every woman who seeks the legal custody of her children or the legal control of her property, every woman who finds the doors of a college or a university opening to her for her higher education, every woman who administers a postoffice or a public library, every woman who enters upon a career of medicine, law or theology, every woman who teaches a school, or tills a farm, or keeps a shop, or drives a horse, or rides a bicycle, or skates at a rink, or swims at a summer resort, or plays golf or tennis in a public park, or even snaps a kodak at a public building—every such woman, I say, owes her present public liberty largely to yourself and to your earliest and bravest coworkers in the cause of woman's emancipation.

So I send my greetings not to yourself alone, but also to the small remainder now living of your original bevy of noble assistants, among whom—first, last and always—has been, and still continues to be, your fit mate, chief counselor and executive right hand, Susan B. Anthony, a heroine of hard work, who, when her own eightieth birthday shall roll around, will likewise deserve a national ovation, at which she would not inappropriately receive the old Roman "crown of oak."

Meanwhile I will not undertake to say what octogenarian honors will by and by (I know not how many years hence!) be due to several of your shining sisters in the cause—for instance, to Julia Ward Howe, to Mary A. Livermore, to Charlotte B. Wilbour, to Elizabeth B. Chase, to Mary Grew and to other grand women, who, having shared your toils, will, I hope, live long enough to nationalize your triumphs.

Moreover, since every feast should have its skeleton, let me speak of the dead. How true it is, as Burke wrote, that death canonizes great characters! And of such characters, thus canonized, your movement has had no lack! I am thinking of too many to name the whole list, but I must mention Paulina Wright Davis, Abby Kelly Foster, Lucy Stone, Amy Post and especially Lucretia Mott—that memorable woman, who, above all other persons I have ever met in any land, was the most impressive human character I have ever known.

In speaking of your early coworkers I will name only a single other name, but I cannot omit it, for it belongs to history. When you flung out your battleflag at Seneca Falls in 1848, you so terrified nine-tenths of your own convention in your own town that on your own platform only one man lifted his voice to second your unique claim for woman's suffrage! This solitary hero was Frederick Douglass, who now, in his honored grave at Rochester, deserves the best remembrance, not only of every



THEODORE TILTON.

American negro, but also of every American woman.

Writing as I do from Europe, and as a student of the slow politics and of the sluggish progress of the old world, I more than ever hate the feudal system, and I more than ever scorn the hereditary principle of monarchic government. Nevertheless just across "the silver streak"—and distant hardly a half day's journey from where I live—there is a lady now nearly of your own age, who, for the last 50 or more years—a period coincident with your own public career—has furnished, in corroboration of your own political philosophy, a continuous example of woman's fitness for the loftiest of political responsibilities. I refer to the venerated occupant of the British throne, who, I make bold to say, has surpassed any and every king, emperor, prince and masculine ruler of our time in the unbroken success of a reign which, as a woman, she has rendered phenomenal by her never failing good sense, by her unerring judgment and by her exemplary life.

I will venture a prediction. All Europe is now an armed camp. Five nations may find themselves in a whirl and fury of war in 30 days. When are we to see a universal disarmament? It will be when our military madness shall be cowed down by woman's voice, when our murderous politics shall be softened by woman's spirit, and when our international law shall be leavened by woman's wit.

Perhaps I am writing too long a letter, but let me express my hope that at the coming festival you will have your wonted health, together with some added strength, to enable you to cope with the crowd that will be eager to honor your beautiful white head, yet I wish still further that the great mass of your fellow citizens of both sexes throughout the nation—persons who know you only by repute—could see you not merely in the public arena, but in what your wiseacre critics are still in the habit of hinting to you as your proper sphere—namely, your home—surrounded by your children, and by your children's children, and I am quite sure, my dear old friend, that if an international prize like the yacht America's silver cup were offered for the best of all good grandmothers you, at your own fireside, would win it for yourself.

I will only add that I congratulate you on having a daughter who, by natural gifts, by education, by conviction and by a growing public experience, is qualified to be your public successor, and who, I hope, will carry forward your magnificent work. I remain, with profound respect, yours ever, THEODORE TILTON.

Paris.

—New York Sun.

The Outdoor Girl.

What if the merry maiden goes a-riding on the wheel
And wears a graceful costume that is short above the heel?
Can any one gainsay it that though changed in mode of dress
She's of the gender feminine and not a whit the less?
And if she dons the bloomer or the knickerbocker clothes
Is not her person just as sweet as any blooming rose?

What if the college maiden rows a shell or sculls with oars
Or takes a goal in football field or bowls upon the floors?
Is she any less a woman if her skin is very brown
Than when she trailed her skirts in mud and wore a high necked gown?
And if she boxes out her foe or fences like a man
Lacks she any fascination, whate'er her scheme or plan?

So far as all experience of men with women goes,
For every ten of marriages nine are chock full of woes.
The very latest woman, with her muscle, brains or pluck,
May bring new joys to wedded life and give us better luck.

Of one thing I am certain from the widest range of view—
Old fashioned types must stand aside and make way for the new.
Thank heaven for the change that's come and fascinating fads.
For me the merry outdoor girl who emulates the lads.

—William H. Ballou.

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AN HOUR SPENT WITH KEELY

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAN AND SOMETHING OF HIS WORK.

Power Without Cost—Engines Which Do Not Move—The Character of His Alleged Discovery—Its Commercial Aspects.

The renewed interest in Keely and his discoveries which has been awakened by the recent reports of efforts made by prominent parties to control the results of his labors make interesting such facts in relation to the subject as can be legitimately obtained. Following is an interview with the inventor at his workshop:

John W. Keely is 68 years old, although he looks much younger. He is a large, powerfully built man, with a large head, square shaven jaw, with heavy dark side whiskers tinged with gray and dark eyes which move rapidly. His movements are nervously quick, and his speech is extremely rapid, as though it could not catch up with his thought. He impresses one with the belief that he is absorbed in what he calls his life study, that time is short and that every nerve must be strained to accomplish practical results while life remains.



JOHN W. KEELY.

As it is impossible to the human mind to grasp a new thought except by comparison with past experiences, it was quite natural to seek for similar modes of action in better known fields.

It will be remembered that Joshua, with his seven priests and seven horns and the mighty shout from his people who surrounded the fated city of Jericho, caused its walls to fall flat. The event, though ancient, corresponds with the supposed action of the new force, in that it may have been that the vibrations caused by that unprecedented shout were miraculously attuned to the keynote or chord which dominated the walls. This explanation is given for what it is worth, but no other phenomenon on record more nearly expresses the idea which Mr. Keely's discourse created in the mind of the reporter, and it may serve to explain some of the experiments which he afterward witnessed.

With this preliminary education in theory, some evidences of the mysterious power were shown to the reporter by some experimental apparatus which Mr. Keely had devised. A disk shaped apparatus was shown about 18 inches in diameter and 2 inches thick, covered with brass and divided into segments. Upon its face were three tuning forks, with heavy tines, two of the same pitch and the third a half note below. On the lower edge was a small detachable piece of brass, with two small narrow strips of steel fastened to it. A brass cap, like the top of a fruit jar, filled even full with an amalgam paste, which Mr. Keely said he had studied three years to produce, was attracted to these steel strips, and hanging to the cap, or disk, as it might be called, was an iron weight of 140 pounds. The reporter applied several well known tests for magnetism, so called, but the usual responses were not forthcoming. Mr. Keely struck the three tuning forks in succession, the half tone second in order, and the attraction ceased, and the disk with its weight fell. On application the disk was not attracted, nor could any evidences of magnetism be discovered. The forks were again struck, the disk was applied, and it was again attracted and supported its iron weight.

Another test somewhat more moving and certainly not easier of solution was made with a glass jar 41 inches high and 1 foot in diameter, standing on glass, filled with what Mr. Keely said was water, covered with a cap, in which were said to be copper and platinum strips responsive to certain vibrations. In the bottom of the jar was one of the disks before referred to standing on edge, also a metal ball the size of an orange, said to be filled with shot.

Mr. Keely connected the cap of this jar by a platinum wire with a sympathetic resonator. This was a hollow brass ball, about 8 or 10 inches in diameter, from one side of which protruded a straight cylindrical handle which turned freely on its axis. When worked by the hand, it withdrew, or pushed in, an iron bar inclosed in the handle and acted apparently like a switch to produce the desired combinations. A small hornlike trumpet with several convolutions was attached to the ball, also three scales with a centerpiece, into which were thrust very many steel pins of different lengths, in size like knitting needles, all lying in the same plane and looking like porcupine quills. These when struck gave the notes of the scale, one diatonic, one harmonic and one attuned in fifths—this from memory.

Mr. Keely then placed a disk on top of the jar, like the disk at the bottom. He then struck different wires on the scales and turned his switch until he had struck the sympathetic chord to which the disks responded, when the lower disk started slowly upward through the water, followed by the round, shotted weight, and both, with even motion, went to the top of the jar with a small bump, such as an apple might give, and remained there. By striking other notes apparently they moved slowly down.

Mr. Keely said that he believed that within two years he would be running street cars with this ejectment, or push, process, which is the system devised for the airship. The device will be attached to the car. No connection will be made to the running gear. The speed will be controlled by a switch which Mr. Keely has spent years in perfecting, and which will give seven different rates of speed. No charging up of the apparatus is necessary. The sympathetic vibrations of the other corresponding to the various points of the switch will push the car over the tracks, and a similar apparatus placed in an ocean vessel is expected to push it across the ocean without the intervention of paddle wheels or screws.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dangers of College Life.

Mr. Honeyman—Were you ever disabled physically while in college?

Mr. Gaboy—Oh, yes. I remember I once had my left shoulder dislocated and was laid up for a whole month.

"It was done in some barbarous football game, I presume?"

"No, I—aw—fell out of a hammock."—Chicago Tribune.

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

If Tom Hadn't Seen It, It Would Have Been All Right.

"I understand that Tom doesn't like your cooking," observed the girl who had just run in for a moment.

"I'd just like to know how you ever found that out?" retorted the girl who looked as if she had just been shedding tears.

"Oh, well, perhaps Lina was mistaken, but she said that she went down town with him today just after he left here and saw him go right into a restaurant. We both knew that you had invited him up to a luncheon of your own cooking, so we inferred"—

"Inferred? Then you don't really know anything that happened?"

"Of course not. By the way, I think I shall run in to see Tom's sister while I am out today. I don't just owe her a call, but—well, I just know there is a good story about that luncheon, and she will tease it out of him somehow if she once gets a hint of it."

"You are just as mean as you can be, Minnie Marshmallow. Of course I will tell you myself rather than let that horrid thing find it out."

"That was what I thought," calmly replied the girl who had just run in for a moment, as she removed her hat and gloves.

"Well—now, you mustn't tell Lina a word of this—Tom was very anxious to taste some of the dishes I had learned to prepare at the cooking school, so I invited him up to a tete-a-tete luncheon today. I knew mamma was going to grandma's anyhow, so he'd know she didn't cook it, and I invited him to come when pa and the boys were away, so they couldn't tell him about the cake, in which I put a pound of baking powder and three teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar—merely an accident, you know."

"Of course. What did you cook for luncheon?"

"Well, I—the fact is, that mamma's bread was so good that I decided I'd better use that. Then Grace sent me over some lovely salad. She's going to teach me how to make it, anyway, so that it didn't really matter. Then there was some lovely jelly"—

"I know, but what did you cook yourself?"

"Oh, I cooked a beefsteak—Tom says that with good bread, butter and beefsteak any man can get along."

"So you cooked it all yourself?"

"Well, mamma was in the kitchen at the time, and I just got her to help me. You see, Tom came early and I was a little bit nervous. As soon as it was done I put her right out of the back door on her way to grandma's. And oh, dear me, what do you think happened?"

"I am not thinking just now—I am merely listening."

"Well, just as I went to dish up the beefsteak—I—I let it fall right on the floor!"

"Was that all? Why didn't you just pick it up and put it on the plate again? It didn't really"—

"That's just what I did. But he had just stolen into the kitchen to see what I was doing and he—he saw me do it!"

And it was fully five minutes before the girl who had just run in for a moment could think of anything to say.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Warning.

"What are you making those marks on my fence for?" asked the woman who had just given a handout to Parched Perkins. "Warning the rest of your gang to stay away from this house? Perhaps my cooking doesn't suit you?"

"You wrong me, madam," replied Parched Perkins, with a courtly bow. "The fact is that my brother is coming this way tomorrow. He is troubled with indigestion, and his physician has advised him to be sparing in the matter of desserts. I am warning him that your cold mince pie is too rich and tempting for a dyspeptic stomach."

What promised to be an unpleasant episode ended in the transfer of a quarter from the gratified lady to Parched Perkins.—Buffalo Express.

A Family Bereavement.

An industrious rustic went into his stable one spring morning and discovered his faithful mule in the agonies of death, he having overfed himself the night previous.

"Here's a state of things," exclaimed the disgusted peasant. "All winter long you do nothing but feed and feed at my expense, and when spring comes, and it is time to do a little plowing, you get out of it by giving up the ghost."

The dying mule raised his head and said in a feeble voice:

"Since you are such an ass you should regard my death as a family bereavement," after which his spirit took its flight.—Texas Siftings.

An Oversight.

Once upon a time the new woman got together and abolished man.

Of course it was quite a job to abolish man, but it was a far bigger job to get together. That is another story.

"I have no use for man," the new woman observed haughtily.

In the fullness of time the new woman wanted to excel in the dramatic art.

"I must have a divorce," she said.

Then she started violently and kicked herself bitterly, but it was now too late.—Detroit Tribune.

He Was Behindhand.

"Hallo, Jones! I'm just going to dinner. Won't you join me?" was the cheery invitation Smith yesterday extended to his old time friend who is in straitened circumstances.

"Well—hem—yes, being as it's you, I guess I will," hesitated Smith. He did not wish to appear too eager, and still was in mortal terror lest something should occur to interfere with the dinner.

"Well, Jones, old boy, what are you going to have?" inquired Smith.

"Let me see." He studied the bill of fare. "I think I will have a little mush and milk, a couple of poached eggs and a cup of coffee."

"That's a queer dinner, Jones."

"Dinner!" exclaimed Jones contemptuously. "This is last Saturday's breakfast."—San Francisco Post.

An Experienced Husband.

Mr. Blinks—I wish to get some hairpins for my wife.

Great Merchant—This is a wholesale house, sir.

Mr. Blinks—Of course. You don't suppose I'm fool enough to go on buying hairpins at retail, do you? I want a barrel.—New York Weekly.

Commercial.

"You have given me the marble heart," he hissed.

"Certainly," she coldly rejoined. "What did you expect? Mexican onyx?"

There was a chill glitter in the eyes of his bride as she reminded him a poor man could not be fastidious.—Detroit Tribune.

Romance and Reality.

Jimson—The saddest part of city life is the fact that you frequently see faces that you long to know yet never see again.

Billson—That's true, and the saddest thing about country life is the fact that you easily make the acquaintance of the owners of such faces and then are bored half to death.—New York Weekly.

THE LIGHT IS LIKE THE SUN

DISCOVERY OF THE WONDERFUL GAS FROM ACETYLENE.

Of Great Practical Use—How It Was Discovered In the Mountains of North Carolina—Experts Say It Is the Same as Sunlight.

Experts say that the most wonderful illuminant yet invented has come from the accidental discovery of a gas from acetylene, heretofore vaguely known as a chemical compound existing in small quantities and susceptible of but limited manufacture. T. L. Wilson was trying to manufacture cheap aluminium down at his works in the little town of Spray, in North Carolina. He conceived the idea of decomposing lime and separating the metal calcium, and of thereafter bringing this calcium into contact with ordinary aluminium, or clay, by fusing them together under the influence of the heat of the electric arc.

In order to separate calcium, then, from lime Mr. Wilson one day in the course of his experiments brought together burned lime and finely divided or powdered carbon in the form of coke dust. He used certain proportions of each and put the mixture between the poles of an electric arc. Intense heat resulted, and the mixture was melted down. Instead of finding in his furnace after it had cooled off the metal calcium of which he had been in search he discovered a hundred or two pounds of a brown crystalline compound.

Doubtless Mr. Wilson was disappointed, and this slag, this refuse from an unsuccessful experiment, was cast aside. But for an accident it might have remained in the refuse heap forever. Chance, in the shape perhaps of a slovenly office boy or a careless housecleaner, threw some water on this mass of brown slag. It may have been Mr. Wilson himself who hurled away the dregs of his drinking cup. At all events, he was present when a wonderful thing happened. As soon as the water touched the brown mass Mr. Wilson saw, with intense interest, that it began to fuse and splutter and crumble, evolving all the while a gas whose properties he became immediately anxious to investigate. A chemical analysis of the gas disclosed the fact that it was acetylene. A match applied to it generated at once a brilliant white light, so intense and powerful as to dim the electric arcs near by and almost to scorch the eyes.

Nature had been once more at work in her laboratory for the benefit of man. Chemical analysis of the brown mass found in the furnace, the slag or residuum, showed it to be not a mixture, as Mr. Wilson had supposed, of metallic calcium and undecomposed lime and carbon, but a positive new chemical compound of calcium and carbon, expressed in the formula of Ca2, C2. The oxides of the calcium had passed off as carbon monoxide, leaving the new product, calcium carbide. That was the brown slag.

But what marvel of science took place when that water was accidentally thrown on the mass of calcium carbide? The water was instantly decomposed, the calcium was released from its union with the carbon and reconverted into ordinary lime. The calcium carbide having thus lost its calcium, the carbon remaining was at once snapped up by the hydrogen of water, which is, of course, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. This new compound of hydrogen and carbon was none other than this wonderful acetylene gas, whose chemical formula, C2 H2, indicates equal proportions of carbon and hydrogen. The exact results of the whole operation, conducted by nature in the presence of wondering man, showed also that the contact of water and the brown mass would always produce a positive percentage of the new acetylene gas, which contains 92.5 of carbon and 7.5 of hydrogen.

The light that resulted almost blinded the eyes of the observers, but it didn't blind their intellectual vision. They realized in an instant what a marvel flamed before them.

I found Dr. J. J. Suckert, an expert in chemistry and physics. He said: "Acetylene gas represents in itself the essence of all light. All illuminating compounds, whether gas or illuminating oil, cannot evolve light without first having burned off sufficient hydrogen and carbon to form acetylene. Now, acetylene gives forth light not by reason of the incandescence of solid particles of carbon, as heretofore supposed; but, and here is the whole point, because the carbon is incandescent in a vapor form in this new gas, which, for that reason, emits a light equal in proportion to the light of the sun. In fact, this new light is sunlight, for the two show exactly the same spectroscope."—New York Herald.

Arbor Day In Japan.

Minister Kurino of the Japanese legation has translated and sent to Secretary Morton an article published in one of the Japanese papers on the subject of Arbor day. The article is quite lengthy, and the translation was accompanied by the original, which Mr. Morton has filed as a curiosity.

The translation shows that the subject has been treated in the most careful and painstaking way, and Secretary Morton says he has never seen in any English or American paper a better treatise on the subject of tree planting.

The author points out the necessity for doing something to prevent the rapid diminution of the forests of Japan and indorses the idea exemplified in Arbor day.

The paper favors either the 11th of February, the day Japan's first emperor ascended the throne, or April 3, the day he died, as the best dates, both coming in the springtime. If the autumn is selected, Nov. 3, the birthday anniversary of the present emperor, is suggested.—New York Journal.

For the Paris Exposition.

The directors of the world's exhibition at Paris in 1900 proposes to raise the necessary millions by the issue of 3,250,000 "bonds" at 20 francs apiece. The bonds entitle to admission to the exhibition, otherwise they are simple lottery tickets and will find a ready sale, since five prizes of $100,000 and 24 prizes of $20,000 are to be hung out as baits.

A Splendid Dream.

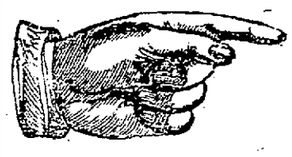
The great circle waterway which some of the papers are talking about includes a ship canal from the Atlantic to the lakes and from the lakes to the Mississippi. By this route a ship could sail from New York to the gulf of Mexico, with St. Louis for the great western terminus and interior base of operations. It may look like a dream to this generation, but when the map is inspected the conception is one that will not down.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In a Nutshell.

Dunraven has now added a four column statement to all his previous explanations of why he pulled out of the race for the America's cup. Yet the whole truth could be told by him in nine words, "They had a better boat, and I knew it."—New York Journal.

"After All."

It might be Stevenson, after all.—Washington Capital.



$1.50. $1.50. $1.50

We point to this price to impress upon your minds the fact that you can buy the

BEST WEARING $1.50 SHOE

in Lowell of us, and

While we have your attention we also wish to say just a word about

RUBBERS

WE HAVE THEM

AND

YOU CAN HAVE THEM

At a price that will please you. We have all the different styles, narrow medium and wide toes.

Remember Us When the Snow Comes.

BOULGER & McOSKER

WHITE SHOE STORES,

CENTRAL AND BRIDGE STREETS.

A PROPHETIC INTIMATION.

Turkey's Dismemberment Agreed on by the Powers—England Well Hated.

For the next 60 days the imminent danger of a general war will force apparent concurrence of all European powers in dealing with Turkey, yet in that time, while Great Britain can do nothing but look on in dread, Russia will be ready, and before May the sultan's empire will be forced into north Africa as a block to England in Egypt, but without really disturbing French territory on that continent. Russia will have absorbed Turkey in Asia and a part of Turkey in Europe, including Constantinople.

The dreibund is dead. In the rearrangement the trade of the far east will be the divided spoil of the continental powers, to be followed by the trade of southern Asia, where England's rule will be broken down, piece by piece.

What has already been achieved makes a general combination of the continent against England a fixed certainty, and while the Turkish situation is holding the general attention the work in eastern Asia will have proceeded too far to be afterward upset, for England, aside from being busy in the Mediterranean, will be alone.—New York Sun.

The "Old Roman's" Character.

Judge Thurman's character is noteworthy as much for its downright integrity as for the ability that made him conspicuous on the bench and in the senate. His highest encomium upon a man was the terse judgment, He is an honest man. It was in all his public career and private life the first title to his esteem. The highest compliment that could be paid him was to believe in his thorough honesty of purpose and action. Looking back upon his past life, he once said, in tones that broken health made tremulous, to one of his lifelong friends:

"I never intentionally wronged a human being out of a cent."

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the man's life than that simple remark. In fact, honesty and justice are religion to him. The creeds of the churches never bothered him greatly. He has read and studied the Bible, as he has studied all he deemed worthy of an earnest man's attention in literature, but he never professed a religious belief. His wife was a Universalist in belief and a woman of many Christian virtues. But Judge Thurman rarely talks upon the subject. His father was a local preacher in the Methodist church, and the son always speaks of the life and belief of his father with the greatest respect. Further than this he never goes.—New York Herald.

Poisoned Her Captive Brood.

It has been claimed by observers of birds that some of the feathered tribe will feed their young if they are caged, and if they fail after a certain time to release them they will bring them a poisoned weed to eat, that death may end their captivity.

About a week ago at the Holstein ranch the children captured a nest of three young orioles, and they were immediately caged and hung in a tree. The mother was soon about calling her young and in a little while brought them some worms. She continued feeding them regularly for several days without seeming to pay much attention to persons about.

But on Sunday came the tragic ending that demonstrated the theory relative to birds. She brought them a sprig of green on Sunday morning and disappeared. In less than an hour they all died. The sprig was examined and proved to be the deadly larkspur, a weed that will kill full grown cattle.

The little creatures lay dead in the cage and slightly foaming at the mouth, victims of their mother's stern resolve that her offspring should die by her own act rather than live in captivity.—Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

Marlborough and Vanderbilt.

A little less than 200 years ago, when John Churchill, earl (at the time) of Marlborough, was confined in the Tower of London for having displeased William III, a certain Jan Derbildt was serving as a corporal in the guards of the stadhelter, as the king of England was always called in his own Netherlands.

A great-grandson of Corporal Jan Derbildt was one of the many sturdy Hollanders who went in search of work and wealth in the new world. Somehow his name became twisted into "Vanderbilt," and it was the grandfather of the American girl announced as betrothed to the Duke of Marlborough of today who made the first of the many millions of the Vanderbilt family of New York.

If the great Duke of Marlborough, when he won his battles in Flanders, ever cast his eyes on Corporal Jan Derbildt, he could not in his wildest imaginings have ever supposed that one of his future successors would go across the water to "the American colonies" and bring back a duchess chosen from the descendants of that common Dutch soldier!—London Gentlewoman.

His First Shoes In Twenty-seven Years.

Uncle Jim Willets went to Belvidere, N. J., the other day wearing the first pair of shoes that have decorated his feet for 27 years. In 1868 Uncle Jim, who is a cobbler and a white hot Republican, made a vow to his closest friend, Ole Job Tripp, who was an ardent Democrat, that if John I. Blair, the then Republican candidate for governor, were not elected he would give Ole Job the pair of new shoes he was then wearing and never put his feet inside another pair until a Republican governor should be elected.

John I. Blair was soundly whipped, and Ole Job got the boots. And, true to his word, Uncle Jim has gone barefoot ever since, compromising only occasionally when an extra frost rendered it necessary for him to make use of moccasins.—New York Journal.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

It is a suspicious circumstance that the German kaiser finds it necessary to make so many speeches to his troops, warning them that they must remain faithful to him and defend him against all enemies, domestic or foreign. It is not customary for emperors or kings to make speeches of this kind. They usually put implicit confidence in the loyalty of their armies, not less in peace than in war.—New York Sun.

Alcohol From Peat.

It is well known that sugar and alcohol can be extracted from wood. But now comes a chemist and says that far better results may be squeezed out of peat. He has found that by judicious treatment 1,000 pounds of peat can be made to yield as much alcohol as can be won from 600 pounds of potatoes. So that in future peat will warm poor men outside and burn them inside.

Alaskan Spirit.

"Ten marine leagues or fight" should be the United States' ultimatum to Great Britain on the Alaska boundary question, and the people of Alaska should resound the words throughout every state.—Alaska Mining Record.

THE MERRY WAR.

Echoes of the Great New York Horse Show, So Called.

I don't see any change at all in the horse show.

On the contrary, it looks to me more giddy and bewildering than ever.

You don't suppose I mean in the ring! There are the same old chestnuts—Prescott Lawrence, Frank Underhill, Henry Herbert and all the rest of them—looking over the same old steppers and jumpers as ever.

I believe they imported a very horsy man from England this year, who wears groom's trousers and carries a bit of straw in his mouth, to judge hackneys.

All I can say for this poor devil is that he'll get pretty sick of his job before the week is half over.

The hackney men are the worst kickers in the world.

Every big breeding stable has a press agent, who makes it his business to buzz in the ears of every one who has time to listen.

The four-in-hand and tandem judges are going to have just as bad a time.

But, after all, it only means that competition is getting closer and that an award from the National Horse show is getting more valuable.

Let us leave the ring and revert to the ring of roses or posies or noses that surrounds the tanbark.

There is no doubt that this show in going to decide many old animosities and jealousies.

It is a grand thing for us chappies to have women dress up against each other.

Of course we expect and look up to the decorum of the Belmonts, Rowlands, Astors, Hecksehers, Wobbs, Havemeyers and grandees of that ilk.

They are superb, sublime, nonpareils!

When a lady like Mrs. Spaulding, who is a splendid whip, comes out with a flaring red bonnet and generally done up in red, looking extremely handsome, too, you can make up your mind that there is some other lady in blue or green who has got to be squelched.

When a group of lovely girls in the most fetching of costumes, who are well known on the west side, saunter in together and circulate with dignity and pride about the promenade, you can bet 20 to 1 that their demonstration is not aimed so much against the dude as against some rivals who live east of Fifth avenue.

So the merry war goes on, not between the four-in-hands, the tandems, jumpers or carriage pairs, but between the high steppers who are excluded by the high fence from getting into the ring at all.—Chelly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

The Panama Canal Rediviva.

It is not improbable that the French peasantry and tradesmen, who have already parted with $200,000,000 of their savings in subscriptions to the Panama canal scheme, will be induced to furnish $100,000,000 in the delusive belief that this amount will complete the work and make the $300,000,000 a paying investment. One of the influences relied upon for reopening the pockets of the cheated and defrauded Frenchman is a letter written from Panama by Sir Henry Tyler, the English railway expert, who retracts his previously expressed views and squarely opposes the best expert opinion in England and the United States. He states his belief that a canal—not a tide water channel, as originally proposed, but a lock canal—beginning where the De Lesseps company left off, can be completed for $100,000,000 or less. He also says that he thinks the French investors will find the money, because they are already in so far that they cannot afford to hold back.—Washington Post.

GRAND OPENING

OF A

NEW JEWELRY STORE

Cor. Central and Prescott Sts.

(Formerly Occupied by the U. S. Tea Co.)

This store has undergone a great change, and has been refitted with all the modern fixtures, such as are used in an up-to-date Jewelry store. This store has be leased to Mr.

J. A. LEGAULT

Who has been with the well-known firm of Durant & Rogers for the past six years, and is a practical Watchmaker and has a thorough knowledge of the Jewelry business in all its branches.

The line of goods that he will keep in stock will be like the fixtures—will consist of the

Latest Patterns and Novelties

In the market, and the finest system of business will be adopted, that is, strictly one price.

ALL GOODS WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

He will have to assist him in his new store none but the best workmen and all work intrusted to his care will receive his personal inspection before going out.

Remember that the

Opening is Saturday November 16th.

Everybody is invited to call, and if your watch is not all right leave it with us and we will attend to it.

J. A. LEGAULT & CO.

AN HOUR SPENT WITH KEELY

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAN AND SOMETHING OF HIS WORK.

Power Without Cost—Engines Which Do Not Move—The Character of His Alleged Discovery—Its Commercial Aspects.

The renewed interest in Keely and his discoveries which has been awakened by the recent reports of efforts made by prominent parties to control the results of his labors make interesting such facts in relation to the subject as can be legitimately obtained. Following is an interview with the inventor at his workshop:

John W. Keely is 68 years old, although he looks much younger. He is a large, powerfully built man, with a large head, square shaven jaw, with heavy dark side whiskers tinged with gray and dark eyes which move rapidly. His movements are nervously quick, and his speech is extremely rapid, as though it could not catch up with his thought. He impresses one with the belief that he is absorbed in what he calls his life study, that time is short and that every nerve must be strained to accomplish practical results while life remains.



JOHN W. KEELY.

As it is impossible to the human mind to grasp a new thought except by comparison with past experiences, it was quite natural to seek for similar modes of action in better known fields.

It will be remembered that Joshua, with his seven priests and seven horns and the mighty shout from his people who surrounded the fated city of Jericho, caused its walls to fall flat. The event, though ancient, corresponds with the supposed action of the new force, in that it may have been that the vibrations caused by that unprecedented shout were miraculously attuned to the keynote or chord which dominated the walls. This explanation is given for what it is worth, but no other phenomenon on record more nearly expresses the idea which Mr. Keely's discourse created in the mind of the reporter, and it may serve to explain some of the experiments which he afterward witnessed.

With this preliminary education in theory, some evidences of the mysterious power were shown to the reporter by some experimental apparatus which Mr. Keely had devised. A disk shaped apparatus was shown about 18 inches in diameter and 2 inches thick, covered with brass and divided into segments. Upon its face were three tuning forks, with heavy tines, two of the same pitch and the third a half note below. On the lower edge was a small detachable piece of brass, with two small narrow strips of steel fastened to it. A brass cap, like the top of a fruit jar, filled even full with an amalgam paste, which Mr. Keely said he had studied three years to produce, was attracted to these steel strips, and hanging to the cap, or disk, as it might be called, was an iron weight of 140 pounds. The reporter applied several well known tests for magnetism, so called, but the usual responses were not forthcoming. Mr. Keely struck the three tuning forks in succession, the half tone second in order, and the attraction ceased, and the disk with its weight fell. On application the disk was not attracted, nor could any evidences of magnetism be discovered. The forks were again struck, the disk was applied, and it was again attracted and supported its iron weight.

Another test somewhat more moving and certainly not easier of solution was made with a glass jar 41 inches high and 1 foot in diameter, standing on glass, filled with what Mr. Keely said was water, covered with a cap, in which were said to be copper and platinum strips responsive to certain vibrations. In the bottom of the jar was one of the disks before referred to standing on edge, also a metal ball the size of an orange, said to be filled with shot.

Mr. Keely connected the cap of this jar by a platinum wire with a sympathetic resonator. This was a hollow brass ball, about 8 or 10 inches in diameter, from one side of which protruded a straight cylindrical handle which turned freely on its axis. When worked by the hand, it withdrew, or pushed in, an iron bar inclosed in the handle and acted apparently like a switch to produce the desired combinations. A small hornlike trumpet with several convolutions was attached to the ball, also three scales with a centerpiece, into which were thrust very many steel pins of different lengths, in size like knitting needles, all lying in the same plane and looking like porcupine quills. These when struck gave the notes of the scale, one diatonic, one harmonic and one attuned in fifths—this from memory.

Mr. Keely then placed a disk on top of the jar, like the disk at the bottom. He then struck different wires on the scales and turned his switch until he had struck the sympathetic chord to which the disks responded, when the lower disk started slowly upward through the water, followed by the round, slotted weight, and both, with even motion, went to the top of the jar with a small bump, such as an apple might give, and remained there. By striking other notes apparently they moved slowly down.

Mr. Keely said that he believed that within two years he would be running street cars with this ejectment, or push, process, which is the system devised for the airship. The device will be attached to the car. No connection will be made to the running gear. The speed will be controlled by a switch which Mr. Keely has spent years in perfecting, and which will give seven different rates of speed. No charging up of the apparatus is necessary. The sympathetic vibrations of the ether corresponding to the various points of the switch will push the car over the tracks, and a similar apparatus placed in an ocean vessel is expected to push it across the ocean without the intervention of paddle wheels or screws.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dangers of College Life.

Mr. Honeyman—Were you ever disabled physically while in college?

Mr. Gaboy—Oh, yes. I remember I once had my left shoulder dislocated and was laid up for a whole month.

"It was done in some barbarous football game, I presume?"

"No, I—aw—fell out of a hammock."—Chicago Tribune.

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

If Tom Hadn't Seen It, It Would Have Been All Right.

"I understand that Tom doesn't like your cooking," observed the girl who had just run in for a moment.

"I'd just like to know how you ever found that out?" retorted the girl who looked as if she had just been shedding tears.

"Oh, well, perhaps Lina was mistaken, but she said that she went down town with him today just after he left here and saw him go right into a restaurant. We both knew that you had invited him up to a luncheon of your own cooking, so we inferred"—

"Inferred? Then you don't really know anything that happened?"

"Of course not. By the way, I think I shall run in to see Tom's sister while I am out today. I don't just owe her a call, but—well, I just know there is a good story about that luncheon, and she will tease it out of him somehow if she once gets a hint of it."

"You are just as mean as you can be, Minnie Marshmallow. Of course I will tell you myself rather than let that horrid thing find it out."

"That was what I thought," calmly replied the girl who had just run in for a moment, as she removed her hat and gloves.

"Well—now, you mustn't tell Lina a word of this—Tom was very anxious to taste some of the dishes I had learned to prepare at the cooking school, so I invited him up to a tete-a-tete luncheon today. I knew mamma was going to grandma's anyhow, so he'd know she didn't cook it, and I invited him to come when pa and the boys were away, so they couldn't tell him about the cake, in which I put a pound of baking powder and three teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar—merely an accident, you know."

"Of course. What did you cook for luncheon?"

"Well, I—the fact is, that mamma's bread was so good that I decided I'd better use that. Then Grace sent me over some lovely salad. She's going to teach me how to make it, anyway, so that it didn't really matter. Then there was some lovely jelly"—

"I know, but what did you cook yourself?"

"Oh, I cooked a beefsteak—Tom says that with good bread, butter and beefsteak any man can get along."

"So you cooked it all yourself?"

"Well, mamma was in the kitchen at the time, and I just got her to help me. You see, Tom came early and I was a little bit nervous. As soon as it was done I put her right out of the back door on her way to grandma's. And oh, dear me, what do you think happened?"

"I am not thinking just now—I am merely listening."

"Well, just as I went to dish up the beefsteak—I—I let it fall right on the floor!"

"Was that all? Why didn't you just pick it up and put it on the plate again? It didn't really"—

"That's just what I did. But he had just stolen into the kitchen to see what I was doing and he—he saw me do it!"

And it was fully five minutes before the girl who had just run in for a moment could think of anything to say.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Warning.

"What are you making those marks on my fence for?" asked the woman who had just given a handout to Parched Perkins. "Warning the rest of your gang to stay away from this house? Perhaps my cooking doesn't suit you?"

"You wrong me, madam," replied Parched Perkins, with a courtly bow. "The fact is that my brother is coming this way tomorrow. He is troubled with indigestion, and his physician has advised him to be sparing in the matter of desserts. I am warning him that your cold mince pie is too rich and tempting for a dyspeptic stomach."

What promised to be an unpleasant episode ended in the transfer of a quarter from the gratified lady to Parched Perkins.—Buffalo Express.

A Family Bereavement.

An industrious rustic went into his stable one spring morning and discovered his faithful mule in the agonies of death, he having overfed himself the night previous.

"Here's a state of things," exclaimed the disgusted peasant. "All winter long you do nothing but feed and feed as my expense, and when spring comes, and it is time to do a little plowing, you get out of it by giving up the ghost."

The dying mule raised his head and said in a feeble voice:

"Since you are such an ass you should regard my death as a family bereavement," after which his spirit took its flight.—Texas Siftings.

An Oversight.

Once upon a time the new woman got together and abolished man.

Of course it was quite a job to abolish man, but it was a far bigger job to get together. That is another story.

"I have no use for man," the new woman observed haughtily.

In the fullness of time the new woman wanted to excel in the dramatic art.

"I must have a divorce," she said.

Then she started violently and kicked herself bitterly, but it was now too late.—Detroit Tribune.

He Was Behindhand.

"Hello, Jones! I'm just going to dinner. Won't you join me?" was the cheery invitation Smith yesterday extended to his old time friend who is in straitened circumstances.

"Well—hem—yes, being as it's you, I guess I will," hesitated Smith. He did not wish to appear too eager, and still was in mortal terror lest something should occur to interfere with the dinner.

"Well, Jones, old boy, what are you going to have?" inquired Smith.

"Let me see." He studied the bill of fare. "I think I will have a little mush and milk, a couple of poached eggs and a cup of coffee."

"That's a queer dinner, Jones."

"Dinner!" exclaimed Jones contemptuously. "This is last Saturday's breakfast."—San Francisco Post.

An Experienced Husband.

Mr. Blinks—I wish to get some hairpins for my wife.

Great Merchant—This is a wholesale house, sir.

Mr. Blinks—Of course. You don't suppose I'm fool enough to go on buying hairpins at retail, do you? I want a barrel.—New York Weekly.

Commercial.

"You have given me the marble heart," he hissed.

"Certainly," she coldly rejoined. "What did you expect? Mexican onyx?"

There was a chill glitter in the eyes of his bride as she reminded him a poor man could not be fastidious.—Detroit Tribune.

Romance and Reality.

Jimson—The saddest part of city life is the fact that you frequently see faces that you long to know yet never see again.

Billson—That's true, and the saddest thing about country life is the fact that you easily make the acquaintance of the owners of such faces and then are bored half to death.—New York Weekly.

THE LIGHT IS LIKE THE SUN

DISCOVERY OF THE WONDERFUL GAS FROM ACETYLENE.

Of Great Practical Use—How It Was Discovered In the Mountains of North Carolina—Experts Say It Is the Same as Sunlight.

Experts say that the most wonderful illuminant yet invented has come from the accidental discovery of a gas from acetylene, heretofore vaguely known as a chemical compound existing in small quantities and susceptible of but limited manufacture. T. L. Wilson was trying to manufacture cheap aluminium down at his works in the little town of Spray, in North Carolina. He conceived the idea of decomposing lime and separating the metal calcium, and of thereafter bringing this calcium into contact with ordinary aluminium, or clay, by fusing them together under the influence of the heat of the electric arc.

In order to separate calcium, then, from lime Mr. Wilson one day in the course of his experiments brought together burned lime and finely divided or powdered carbon in the form of coke dust. He used certain proportions of each and put the mixture between the poles of an electric arc. Intense heat resulted, and the mixture was melted down. Instead of finding in his furnace after it had cooled off the metal calcium of which he had been in search he discovered a hundred or two pounds of a brown crystalline compound.

Doubtless Mr. Wilson was disappointed, and this slag, this refuse from an unsuccessful experiment, was cast aside. But for an accident it might have remained in the refuse heap forever. Chance, in the shape perhaps of a slovenly office boy or a careless housecleaner, threw some water on this mass of brown slag. It may have been Mr. Wilson himself who hurled away the dregs of his drinking cup. At all events, he was present when a wonderful thing happened. As soon as the water touched the brown mass Mr. Wilson saw, with intense interest, that it began to fuse and splutter and crumble, evolving all the while a gas whose properties he became immediately anxious to investigate. A chemical analysis of the gas disclosed the fact that it was acetylene. A match applied to it generated at once a brilliant white light, so intense and powerful as to dim the electric arcs near by and almost to scorch the eyes.

Nature had been once more at work in her laboratory for the benefit of man. Chemical analysis of the brown mass found in the furnace, the slag or residuum, showed it to be not a mixture, as Mr. Wilson had supposed, of metallic calcium and undecomposed lime and carbon, but a positive new chemical compound of calcium and carbon, expressed in the formula of Ca2, C2. The oxides of the calcium had passed off as carbon monoxide, leaving the new product, calcium carbide. That was the brown slag.

But what marvel of science took place when that water was accidentally thrown on the mass of calcium carbide? The water was instantly decomposed, the calcium was released from its union with the carbon and reconverted into ordinary lime. The calcium carbide having thus lost its calcium, the carbon remaining was at once snapped up by the hydrogen of water, which is, of course, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. This new compound of hydrogen and carbon was none other than this wonderful acetylene gas, whose chemical formula, C2 H2, indicates equal proportions of carbon and hydrogen. The exact results of the whole operation, conducted by nature in the presence of wondering man, showed also that the contact of water and the brown mass would always produce a positive percentage of the new acetylene gas, which contains 92.5 of carbon and 7.5 of hydrogen.

The light that resulted almost blinded the eyes of the observers, but it didn't blind their intellectual vision. They realized in an instant what a marvel flamed before them.

I found Dr. J. J. Suckert, an expert in chemistry and physics. He said: "Acetylene gas represents in itself the essence of all light. All illuminating compounds, whether gas or illuminating oil, cannot evolve light without first having burned off sufficient hydrogen and carbon to form acetylene. Now, acetylene gives forth light not by reason of the incandescence of solid particles of carbon, as heretofore supposed; but, and here is the whole point, because the carbon is incandescent in a vapor form in this new gas, which, for that reason, emits a light equal in proportion to the light of the sun. In fact, this new light is sunlight, for the two show exactly the same spectroscope."—New York Herald.

Arbor Day In Japan.

Minister Kurino of the Japanese legation has translated and sent to Secretary Morton an article published in one of the Japanese papers on the subject of Arbor day. The article is quite lengthy, and the translation was accompanied by the original, which Mr. Morton has filed as a curiosity.

The translation shows that the subject has been treated in the most careful and painstaking way, and Secretary Morton says he has never seen in any English or American paper a better treatise on the subject of tree planting.

The author points out the necessity for doing something to prevent the rapid diminution of the forests of Japan and indorses the idea exemplified in Arbor day.

The paper favors either the 11th of February, the day Japan's first emperor ascended the throne, or April 3, the day he died, as the best dates, both coming in the springtime. If the autumn is selected, Nov. 3, the birthday anniversary of the present emperor, is suggested.—New York Journal.

For the Paris Exposition.

The directors of the world's exhibition at Paris in 1900 proposes to raise the necessary millions by the issue of 3,250,000 "bonds" at 20 francs apiece. The bonds entitle to admission to the exhibition, otherwise they are simple lottery tickets and will find a ready sale, since five prizes of $100,000 and 24 prizes of $20,000 are to be hung out as baits.

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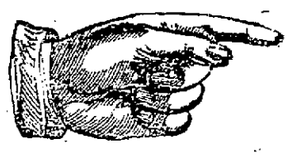
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What has already been achieved makes a general combination of the continent against England a fixed certainty, and while the Turkish situation is holding the general attention the work in eastern Asia will have proceeded too far to be afterward upset, for England, aside from being busy in the Mediterranean, will be alone.—New York Sun.

The "Old Roman's" Character.

Judge Thurman's character is noteworthy as much for its downright integrity as for the ability that made him conspicuous on the bench and in the senate. His highest encomium upon a man was the terse judgment, He is an honest man. It was in all his public career and private life the first title to his esteem. The highest compliment that could be paid him was to believe in his thorough honesty of purpose and action. Looking back upon his past life, he once said, in tones that broken health made tremulous, to one of his lifelong friends:

"I never intentionally wronged a human being out of a cent."

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the man's life than that simple remark. In fact, honesty and justice are religion to him. The creeds of the churches never bothered him greatly. He has read and studied the Bible, as he has studied all he deemed worthy of an earnest man's attention in literature, but he never professed a religious belief. His wife was a Universalist in belief and a woman of many Christian virtues. But Judge Thurman rarely talks upon the subject. His father was a local preacher in the Methodist church, and the son always speaks of the life and belief of his father with the greatest respect. Further than this he never goes.—New York Herald.

Poisoned Her Captive Brood.

It has been claimed by observers of birds that some of the feathered tribe will feed their young if they are caged, and if they fail after a certain time to release them they will bring them a poisoned weed to eat, that death may end their captivity.

About a week ago at the Holstein ranch the children captured a nest of three young orioles, and they were immediately caged and hung in a tree. The mother was soon about calling her young and in a little while brought them some worms. She continued feeding them regularly for several days without seeming to pay much attention to persons about.

But on Sunday came the tragic ending that demonstrated the theory relative to birds. She brought them a sprig of green on Sunday morning and disappeared. In less than an hour they all died. The sprig was examined and proved to be the deadly larkspur, a weed that will kill full grown cattle.

The little creatures lay dead in the cage and slightly foaming at the mouth, victims of their mother's stern resolve that her offspring should die by her own act rather than live in captivity.—Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

Marlborough and Vanderbilt.

A little less than 200 years ago, when John Churchill, earl (at the time) of Marlborough, was confined in the Tower of London for having displeased William III, a certain Jan Derbildt was serving as a corporal in the guards of the stadthelter, as the king of England was always called in his own Netherlands.

A great-grandson of Corporal Jan Derbildt was one of the many sturdy Hollanders who went in search of work and wealth in the new world. Somehow his name became twisted into "Vanderbilt," and it was the grandfather of the American girl announced as betrothed to the Duke of Marlborough of today who made the first of the many millions of the Vanderbilt family of New York.

If the great Duke of Marlborough, when he won his battles in Flanders, ever cast his eyes on Corporal Jan Derbildt, he could not in his wildest imaginings have ever supposed that one of his future successors would go across the water to "the American colonies" and bring back a duchess chosen from the descendants of that common Dutch soldier!—London Gentlewoman.

His First Shoes In Twenty-seven Years.

Uncle Jim Willets went to Belvidere, N. J., the other day wearing the first pair of shoes that have decorated his feet for 27 years. In 1868 Uncle Jim, who is a cobbler and a white hot Republican, made a vow to his closest friend, Ole Job Tripp, who was an ardent Democrat, that if John I. Blair, the then Republican candidate for governor, were not elected he would give Ole Job the pair of new shoes he was then wearing and never put his feet inside another pair until a Republican governor should be elected.

John I. Blair was soundly whipped, and Ole Job got the boots. And, true to his word, Uncle Jim has gone barefoot ever since, compromising only occasionally when an extra frost rendered it necessary for him to make use of moccasins.—New York Journal.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

It is a suspicious circumstance that the German kaiser finds it necessary to make so many speeches to his troops, warning them that they must remain faithful to him and defend him against all enemies, domestic or foreign. It is not customary for emperors or kings to make speeches of this kind. They usually put implicit confidence in the loyalty of their armies, not less in peace than in war.—New York Sun.

Alcohol From Peat.

It is well known that sugar and alcohol can be extracted from wood. But now comes a chemist and says that far better results may be squeezed out of peat. He has found that by judicious treatment 1,000 pounds of peat can be made to yield as much alcohol as can be won from 500 pounds of potatoes. So that in futuro peat will warm poor men outside and burn them inside.

Alaskan Spirit.

"Ten marine leagues or fight" should be the United States' ultimatum to Great Britain on the Alaska boundary question, and the people of Alaska should resound the words throughout every state.—Alaska Mining Record.

THE MERRY WAR.

Echoes of the Great New York Horse Show, So Called.

I don't see any change at all in the horse show.

On the contrary, it looks to me more giddy and bewildering than ever.

You don't suppose I mean in the ring! There are the same old chestnuts—Prescott Lawrence, Frank Underhill, Henry Herbert and all the rest of them—looking over the same old steppers and jumpers as ever.

I believe they imported a very horsy man from England this year, who wears groom's trousers and carries a bit of straw in his mouth, to judge hackneys.

All I can say for this poor devil is that he'll get pretty sick of his job before the week is half over.

The hackney men are the worst kickers in the world.

Every big breeding stable has a press agent, who makes it his business to buzz in the ears of every one who has time to listen.

The four-in-hand and tandem judges are going to have just as bad a time.

But, after all, it only means that competition is getting closer and that an award from the National Horse show is getting more valuable.

Let us leave the ring and revert to the ring of roses or posies or noses that surrounds the tanbark.

There is no doubt that this show in going to decide many old animosities and jealousies.

It is a grand thing for us chappies to have women dress up against each other.

Of course we expect and look up to the decorum of the Belmonts, Howlands, Astors, Hecksh ers, Webbs, Havemeyers and grandees of that ilk.

They are superb, sublime, nonpareils!

When a lady like Mrs. Spaulding, who is a splendid whip, comes out with a flaring red bonnet and generally done up in red, looking extremely handsome, too, you can make up your mind that there is some other lady in blue or green who has got to be squelched.

When a group of lovely girls in the most fetching of costumes, who are well known on the west side, saunter in together and circulate with dignity and pride about the promenade, you can bet 20 to 1 that their demonstration is not aimed so much against the dude as against some rivals who live east of Fifth avenue.

So the merry war goes on, not between the four-in-hands, the tandems, jumpers or carriage pairs, but between the high steppers who are excluded by the high fence from getting into the ring at all.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

The Panama Canal Redivivus.

It is not improbable that the French peasantry and tradesmen, who have already parted with $200,000,000 of their savings in subscriptions to the Panama canal scheme, will be induced to furnish $100,000,000 in the delusive belief that this amount will complete the work and make the $300,000,000 a paying investment. One of the influences relied upon for reopening the pockets of the cheated and defrauded Frenchmen is a letter written from Panama by Sir Henry Tyler, the English railway expert, who retracts his previously expressed views and squarely opposes the best expert opinion in England and the United States. He states his belief that a canal—not a tide water channel, as originally proposed, but a lock canal—beginning where the De Lesseps company left off, can be completed for $100,000,000 or less. He also says that he thinks the French investors will find the money, because they are already in so far that they cannot afford to hold back.—Washington Post.

GRAND OPENING

OF A

NEW JEWELRY STORE

Cor. Central and Prescott Sts.

(Formerly Occupied by the U. S. Tea Co.)

This store has undergone a great change, and has been refitted with all the modern fixtures, such as are used in an up-to-date Jewelry store. This store has be leased to Mr.

J. A. LEGAULT

Who has been with the well-known firm of Durant & Rogers for the past six years, and is a practical Watchmaker and has a thorough knowledge of the Jewelry business in all its branches.

The line of goods that he will keep in stock will be like the fixtures—will consist of the

Latest Patterns and Novelties

In the market, and the finest system of business will be adopted, that is, strictly one price.

ALL GOODS WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

He will have to assist him in his new store none but the best workmen and all work intrusted to his care will receive his personal inspection before going out.

Remember that the

Opening is Saturday November 16th.

Everybody is invited to call, and if your watch is not all right leave it with us and we will attend to it.

J. A. LEGAULT & CO.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION

Continued from Page 6.

ment, representative in character.

If such a Board was substituted for our School Committees, the executive officers of the department could be brought into proper relations to the chief executive. Such a body would bring to the consideration of educational questions men of wider experience and broader views, and secure uniformity in text books and educational methods throughout the state.

We are satisfied there is a too frequent change of text books, always at a large expense to the city. It can hardly be that such changes are always necessary or for the good of the schools.

Our evening schools are a very important feature of our school system. Thousands of youths and adults of diverse nationalities—from the Province of Quebec, from Spain, Portugal, Armenia and elsewhere—are here being taught their first lessons in English and here obtain their first instruction in the nature of free American institutions. The system requires able, efficient supervision. If the statutes do not in terms place these schools unde the supervision of the superintendent, it is in the power of the School Committee to do so, and the interests of the service, in the judgment of this commission, require that he should have such supervision.

The School Committee should observe their own rules in the choice of teachers for the evening schools. While it is provided that candidates for the position of teacher in these schools shall be examined and duly elected and that certificates be issued to them, in practice the rule is not observed. A sub-committee nominates a candidate, an election is had, and a record is made. The Committee on Teachers does not examine the candidate and even the certificate is not issued as required by the rules. The late supervisor of these schools in his annual report for 1894 insists that the rules shall be observed.

The bad influence of politics in the schools calls for the rigid observance of such rules as these are to govern them.

Instances are reported where classes have dwindled down to but two scholars, yet teachers are retained when they have no duty to perform, through political and other influences. It would appear to be the duty of the school authorities to consolidate classes in such cases.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

This department expends about $400,000 per annum, or one-third of the annual revenues for taxation.

The expenditures for roads and bridges have increased from $93,959.47 for 1880 to $229,861.45 for 1894, or 145 per cent.

And for sewers and drains from $66,-123.63 to $138,288.20, or 107 per cent., during the same period.

The expenditures for watering the streets, a new service, not included above, amounted to $15,441.19 for 1894, of which $10,736.57 was repaid by abutters, $2,041.00 by other departments and $448.75 was credited for miscellaneous items.

It would seem to be economy to contract for watering the streets. A large number of horses are required for but a few months in the year. These must be brought in the highest markets in the spring and sold in the lowest market in the fall, or be kept over at considerable expense. To utilize them, some are loaned to other departments, where, in many cases probably, they would not be deemed absolutely necessary if they were not on hand. A large stable has to be kept for them, which is occupied but a few months in the year. As the service of watering the streets comes directly under the observation of the police officers and the abutters, failure to live up to the contract would be promptly reported. As it is constantly extending, the objection to its being performed by the department will be more and more apparent.

Before a street is paved or macadamized all underground services should be put in. Where these are supplied by private parties or corporations, as gas pipe, telephone or telegraph conduits, etc., it should be provided that if such underground works are not constructed by such private parties or corporations within a reasonable time after notice, the city shall construct them and collect the cost thereof from such parties. It should also be provided that when a street has been paved or macadamized it shall not again be torn up for new underground construction during the succeeding five years.

Skilled workmen should be permanently employed under this department to keep the equipment in repair, when constant employment can be furnished. To this department should be assigned the collection of ashes and the clearing of alleys. The ashes can often, perhaps always, be utilized in grading; when not they may be used in filling private lots, in lieu of land damages, or in other ways be made of value.

Under General Recommendations we have considered at length the two most important items of expenditure by this department, namely, labor and supplies or material. The saving that would result from the creation of a supply department is evidenced by the bills for purchases by this department. They show that while favorable rates have been made in some cases, in others the city has paid to exceed fifty per cent. more than members of this Commission did at the same dates for the same supplies for consumption. Fluctuations in the market price such as an officer specially assigned to purchase would necessarily keep advised of, the city under the present system, does not seem to get the benefit of; especially is this noticeable in the items of hay and horses. It is given as the opinion of officers best qualified to judge, that this department, if placed on a business basis, could be administered from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. less than it now costs the city. Our recommendation that the heads of departments be directly responsible to the Mayor as the chief executive of the city in fact, if adopted, we believe will work a great saving in this department.

How executive responsibility is diffused under committee government will appear from section 2, chapter 39, section 1, chapter 36, and sections 5, 7 and 10 of chapter 38, ordinances. The superintendent of streets is placed under the direction of the supervisors of highways, the joint committee of the City Council on streets and the committee of the Board of Aldermen on sewers. These committees and officials have under the revised ordinances absorbed all the executive powers of his office except the employment of labor. While they are forbidden to "employ or discharge any officer or workman" this limitation of power, like the Cherokee law against bigamy, provides no penalty for the violation of this provision. The influence the members of the Council exercise in the matter of employment has been referred to elsewhere.

A board of public works is often proposed to control this branch of the service and possibly public buildings and the water service, such boards have been created in other cities. The commission has considered this matter under the head of "General Recommendations." Single heads of departments who devote their whole time to the city and are responsible to the Mayor are preferred.

The division of streets and also of sewers and drains should be each under the immediate supervision of an assistant, to be appointed by the Mayor on the nomination of the head of this department.

Your commission is impressed with the economy of the European system of maintaining public streets and ways the principle upon which it is based being indicated by the familiar proverb "A stitch in time saves nine." Here we let a road wear out and then at great expense renew it; the result is that we have poor streets. Under the European system a city is divided into sections or districts, with a certain force of men and teams to each section. A supply of suitable road material is provided at a convenient point within each section and the first indication of wear is immediately attended to; thus the streets are always kept in good condition, in fact are constantly becoming better where right material is used.

We find large separate stables are maintained for the street, health, water, public buildings and police departments and for the wood-yard. It would appear to be economy to consolidate stables under one control, and to so locate them that much time would be saved in travel between the stable and public works. The water department has a stable in Centralville. If the teams employed on the streets on that side of the river could be housed there, another consolidated stable be located in the southern part of the city and the present street stable be for the western part of the city, teams could be on the work earlier and remain later. Teams in Centralville now quit work at 4 p. m. so as to reach the western stable at 5 p. m.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

The civil engineer's office, like other offices at City Hall, is not separately appropriated for. The engineer's salary is in the first instance paid on the street pay rolls and charged to the appropriation for roads and bridges; afterwards transfers are made to the appropriations for sewers and drains and water department on an estimated basis of services rendered to those departments. The force employed under him is also charged to various appropriations, while certain miscellaneous expenses of his office are paid from the reserved fund. It is therefore difficult to arrive at the annual cost of his department and impossible with certainty to make an annual comparison of the expenditures thereof. When it is considered how the expenditures of departments are increased by surplus forces and by the defective methods of purchase of supplies, such detail in crediting in order that each department may have due credit seems unnecessary.

We recommend that the office of the engineer be separately appropriated for, all expenses of his office, either for labor or supplies, to be charged directly to such appropriation.

There are certain public works of such character as to require the supervision of a competent engineer, and such should be constructed in accordance with specifications prepared by the civil engineer and should be carried out under his inspection. The bridges especially not only require such supervision when building, but should be frequently inspected by a competent engineer and kept in the best condition. Pawtucket bridge especially furnishes an example of how a bridge can be injured by incompetent treatment. It needs at once to be brought back into shape and its numerous loose chords tightened by an expert in bridge construction. We recommend, therefore, that the civil engineer be placed in charge of all bridges, that separate appropriations be made for bridges and that they be expended under his direction.

Pavements should be laid and sewers constructed according to specifications prepared by the civil engineer, and it should be his duty to see that they are laid and constructed in accordance with such specifications. His relation to the superintendent of streets in the construction of such works should be that he would occupy if the work was constructed by a private contractor.

New streets should not be accepted less than fifty feet wide and until they are graded, surfaced and completed for permanent travel to the satisfaction of the civil engineer.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department for 1880 were $154,391.59 and for 1894 $193,216.02, an increase of $38,824.43, or 25 per cent. This is exclusive of $30,701.15 spent on driven wells.

If a supply department is established, it will necessarily purchase all the supplies of this department as for all other departments.

A separate account is kept of the revenues of this department in the city treasury. We see no reason why the revenues should not go into one general treasury fund, and appropriations be made therefrom as for other departments. The board should be directly responsible to the Mayor.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

An increase of expenditures of from $5,282.82 in 1880 to $57,073.73 in 1894, or 981 per cent., such as is charged to this department, at once suggests maladministrations. But this does not necessarily follow. It is entitled to credit for an expenditure last year of over $7000 to control and stamp out an out-break of small-pox. The larger proportion of the remaining expenditures are chargeable to the adoption of the crematory method of disposing of garbage, about one-half being burned, and to the collection and removal of ashes and garbage.

This last service in other cities, including Boston, is performed by the street department. The inference must be that it is satisfactorily so performed. To remove ashes and garbage the health department requires a supply of horses, wagons, drivers, and laborers, and must maintain separate stables. This service can be performed more economically by the street department, as the force of horses can be utilized to better advantage. In winter when there is a heavy fall of snow, a larger force can be employed in its removal, and when the alleys and streets are made passable, an additional force will be available to collect the accumulation of ashes and garbage. In other ways consolidation of stables will work economies.

If such a transfer is made the proposed new stables for the health department will not be required, and the yard on Broadway can be transferred to the street department, which needs it.

Most of the other duties of the health department are enjoined by state laws and they are constantly being increased.

We recommend that this department be consolidated with the pauper department. With such a consolidation the collection of garbage might be retained, as much that is hauled long distances into the country at the expense of the city can be utilized at the farm. It is hardly economy to feed hogs at the farm with grain the year round for their manure.

Incidentally our attention has been called to the lack of information among householders as to the requirements of this department as to the separation of garbage and other refuse. Every householder should be kept informed of the necessity for such separation. Printed rules of the department should be kept posted in some conspicuous place and any failure to comply therewith after such proper notice, be promptly dealt with.

By an act passed at the session of 1895 the city physician will cease to be ex-officio a member of the Board of Health. The Mayor and Aldermen are authorized to appoint three citizens to such board.

While it is not in the power of the City Council by ordinance to limit the Mayor and Aldermen in their selection, in our opinion it is to the interest of the city to continue the city physician as a member of this board, and to add the milk inspector thereto, also. The latter officer has created a most efficient and useful department and his title in part only indicates the importance of the duties he performs. In the progress of the driven wells he has made all the delicate tests required for determining the quality of the water, and has so extended his chemical and biological work as to have created a very complete laboratory. This work belongs with the Board of Health.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The expenditures of this department have increased from $9,968.63 for 1880 to $39,283.60, or 294 per cent.

As the expenses of this department depend upon the amount of new buildings charged to this appropriation, the percentage of increase does not necessarily indicate extravagance in the chief.

There has been a very large increase in the number of buildings he is required to keep in repair, and his expenditures for repairs do not appear to have correspondingly increased.

COMMONS, PARKS, BOULEVARDS.

The commons and parks are under the direct control of a committee. The result is that they have been for years the favorite loafing place of more or less paid employes. This is due to the lack of supervision and the abuse of patronage.

We recommend that a department of commons and parks, with a single chief thereof, be created, and that the care of such grounds, including the Pawtucket boulevard, be committed to such department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the expenditures of this department since 1880 is 144 per cent. This is largely in the item of compensation to firemen, although, with the increase of houses and equipment, miscellaneous expenditures have increased.

The number of companies has been increased beyond what the department would have recommended, but the growth of the city has increased the calls upon such companies and we can hardly recommend their discontinuance. The demand came from those who of course felt additional security through this increase without full knowledge of the resources and capacity of the department. No further increase of houses or companies should be granted for many years.

In increasing this force, more consideration should be given to the opinions of the officials who can best know the ability of the department to protect property.

It has been suggested that the firemen when not required for service could be utilized in other departments of the public service.

A fire department off duty is like an army in time of peace. An efficient force must be maintained, ready at call and when it is wanted to extinguish fires, and it must be in a condition to promptly respond. It would be folly to impair the efficiency of a department that is maintained at such expense by assigning the force to duties that would hinder a prompt response to a call. Whatever additional service is assigned to the firemen should be such as will not take them away from the engine houses. It is urged that they might be utilized to keep the houses in repair. Many are competent mechanics. The equipment is in part now kept in repair by the firemen, and it appears that there would be a saving if the houses were also. We therefore recommend that the care of the houses and the duty of keeping them in repair be transferred to the fire department. In some cities skilled workmen are available in the fire department who keep the engines, hose and other carriages, harness and in fact the entire equipment in repair. We recommend that these repairs be made by the force of the fire department, and if the required skilled workmen are not now on the force they be called for in filling future vacancies in the force of permanent firemen. This department is one that has not been brought under the civil service rules, and its discipline is impaired and expenses increased by the influences that operate to control appointment to and to increase the force beyond what is necessary. If there is one department that should be protected from such influences it is the fire department.

We recommend that it be brought under civil service rules and the force be graded according to service. A new appointee should be required to serve one year at a rate of compensation not to exceed $45 per month, at the end of such year to pass to the second grade with full pay. Now a new appointee without experience draws at once the full pay of a fireman.

How money is wasted under committee government appears from the items of cost of the Lawrence Street engine house, a house not recommended by the department.

A lot was purchased for 35 cents per foot, or $2,800.87. It was a ledge high above grade. The contract for excavating the cellar and filling in the foundation was $1,849.87. But to remove the ledge there was paid extra $3,507.61.

A lot at grade, directly opposite, without ledge, could have been purchased for less than the first cost of this lot, and members of the committee of the council that made the purchase and contracted for the building of the house were aware of it.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department have increased 101 per cent. in fifteen years.

This department has so recently passed under the control of a commission, the members of which are directly responsible to the Mayor, it is to be presumed that they will or have become informed as to its necessities and will administer it economically. We do not feel called upon to make any recommendations.

The appropriation account of this department was credited last year with the following items, which had the effect to increase its appropriation beyond what had been voted by the City Council:

From appropriation for school's	$ 0.63
From appropriation for health	283.26
From reserved fund for services of police officers	2,333 85
From Geo. H. Davis, Chief of Police, for service of police officers, etc.	2,845.06
For fines paid in by County and Police Court	7,505.18
	$13,000 97

The amount appropriated by the City Council was $64,441.59, but there was expended $107,783.18.

There are instances when it is equitable to credit one department for services performed by another, but the practice is carried too far and opens a door to abuses. Presumably the service performed for the school and health departments was such as the police department is established to perform, and it should not therefore have credit in its appropriation account. As to the third item, we have recommended that the reserved fund be abolished and the disbursements therefrom be brought under the regular appropriation bills.

The receipts for services of police officers in the third item and the fines should have been paid into the general treasury, and be paid out only when regularly appropriated.

To permit appropriations to be increased in this manner is to insure a loose system in making them and lax methods of dealing with estimates. We have insisted that the executive branch of the government shall be clothed with the executive powers of the government; it is equally important that the prerogative of the City Council shall not be usurped by the executive departments. No more important duty devolves upon the City Council than that of controlling the appropriations, for these determine the tax rate and the indebtedness.

It must not be understood that the practice complained of is peculiar to this department, for it is common to most.

PAUPER DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the expenditures of this department in fifteen years is 93 per cent.

It has to deal not only with the worthy poor but with the shiftless, the improvident, the weak of will, those of vicious habits, the defective classes generally.

We have visited the city institutions at the farm and have been favorably impressed with the local management so far as it was apparent from a hasty look at the interior and the inmates and an interview with the superintendent.

We have, however, been unable to learn of any useful service the Board of Overseers of the Poor would have to perform if the purchase of supplies should be transferred to a supply department. In such event the board should be dispensed with.

There are at the farm an insane department, a workhouse and an almshouse, a hospital being in common. Approximately there is an equal number of persons in each department. The character of most of those in the workhouse may be inferred from its being commonly known as the "Inebriates' Home"; while most of the inmates of the almshouse are aged people, physically weak. The institutions as a body have the character of a hospital, and, it appears to us, should be under the control of the health department. We therefore, in the interest of economy and efficient administration, recommend such transfer or consolidation.

If the pauper department remains a separate department, one salaried chief should be substituted for the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

A salaried teacher at the farm, whose pupils have been transferred to the County Truant School, can be dispensed with and the dwelling and grounds furnished him be utilized to advantage. We understand this official performs no public duty whatever.

It is claimed that a saving can be effected by the transfer of the wood-yard at Broadway to the farm as it would furnish employment for inmates of the workhouse; the superintendent desires employment for them and discipline will be improved if it is provided. Ambulances are kept at the wood-yard that ought to be transferred to the control of the police department and the yard be utilized for other purposes.

LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.

The cost of light has increased from $17,437.11 for 1880 to $78,980.00 for 1894, an increase of 353 per cent.

There are 423 electric street lights, 795 gas and 533 gasoline.

A contract was made for five years from August 31, 1893, for electric lights of two thousand candle power each at 35 cents per night.

The contract provided that frequent tests for candle power may be made by the city, and the rate per month in which the tests are made be reduced accordingly, if the full light contracted for is not found to be furnished. It is the opinion of officers and others that the full candle power contracted for is not had, yet no tests have been made by the city to ascertain. The required appliances to test the candle power will cost not to exceed $150, and we recommend that the lighting department be furnished with such appliances and that it be made the duty of the electrician of the fire department to make the tests at least twice in each month.

There has been a large increase in the number of electric lights since January 1, 1895. In the year closed December 1, 1893, the committee of the Council in charge of this service report that one hundred and nineteen new electric lights were located. This would increase the annual charge for electric lights over $15,000. When it is understood that gas lights cost only one-fifth what is paid for electric lights, for the same candle power and burning for the same number of hours, it would appear that the condition of our finances would hardly justify further increase in electric lights for the present.

To light the streets costs an amount nearly equal to five dollars for every voter, or one dollar and a quarter for each man, woman and child in the city.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

A general supply department should be created. The chief thereof should be appointed by the Mayor, be removable by him, and be directly under his supervision.

So far as it is practicable, all supplies should be purchased by contract after advertisement for proposals. While such proposals would call for estimated quantities for the year, it should, in contracting, be understood that they are but estimates, the city not being bound as to quantity. All bids should be for unit of quality, as per shovel, lantern, pound, ton, etc., according to the character of the supplies, and orders should be made during the year as the supplies are needed. All orders for supplies should be certified to the auditor when made and be recorded in his office, and be numbered consecutively in yearly series, and each bill passed by the auditor should bear the year and number of the orders on which it is based. All contracts should be recorded in the department of supplies and be transmitted to the auditor.

All requisitions for supplies should be made by the head of the department or board for which the supplies are to be bought, and approved by the Mayor. All bills should be made by departments and be charged up by departments. All worn out or useless material or other personal property of the city, should be condemned and be disposed of under the direction of the supply department. The supply department should see that the supplies ordered and to be paid for are received.

An invoice book should be kept in which all bills are entered, accessible to the public under reasonable restrictions.

SINKING FUND.

The total value of the sinking funds as reported by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Dec. 31, 1894, (see auditor's report) was:

Invested in securities	$211,210 29
Deposited in bank	20,057 91
Total	$450,198.20

The total value of the sinking funds, September 20, 1895, as reported by the special auditor employed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to audit their accounts, was:

Invested in securities	$185,210.29
Deposited in bank (as certified by the Lowell Trust Co.)	405 105.20
Total	$594,205 49

During this period of eight months and twenty days of 1895 the amount invested therefore decreased $26,000, while the amount deposited in bank increased $139,908.29, the net increase of the sinking funds during that period being $113,908.29.

Of this increase $101,464.03 is made up of sums paid to the Sinking Fund Commissioners from the public treasury, August 10, 1895, as follows:

Balance of Corporation Tax, 1894	$57 658 14
Balance of National Bank Tax, 1894	4 505 89
Appropriation to City Hall and Memorial Building Fund, 1895	7,500 00
Appropriation to Intercepting Sewer Fund, 1895	5,000.00
Appropriation to High School Fund, 1895	3,000 00
Appropriation to Water Loan Fund, 1895	16,000.00
Appropriation to Rogers' Fort Hill Park Fund, 1895	1,800 00
	6 000.00
Total	$101,464.03

Although the corporation tax and national bank tax are usually received from the state in December of each year, and the appropriations for the several sinking funds are made early in the succeeding year, it has not been customary for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to call for these amounts or for the treasurer to pay them over to the commissioners until the succeeding November or December, when the taxes for the year will have been paid in. But this year they were called for in July and paid over on the 10th of August succeeding, and, as appears from the auditor's records, the city made a temporary loan to replenish the treasury thus depleted.

The duties of the Sinking Fund Commissioners are prescribed by state laws. In the matter of investment, Section 11, Chapter 20, Public Statutes, provides: "The (Sinking Fund) Commissioners shall receive all sums contributed to a sinking fund and shall invest and re-invest the same, and the income thereof as it accures, in the name of the board," etc., etc. The commissioners should be held to strict compliance with this statute.

The condition in which these funds are found seems to urge that the later policy of the city of borrowing on the annual installment plan, an equal portion of the debt to be paid each year directly to the holders, no sinking fund being required, be adhered to in future loans. Such is the policy recommended to the city of Boston, by the special commission appointed last year to inquire into the condition of its finances.

ORDINARY DEBT SINKING FUND.

This fund requires special consideration. It was created by an ordinance passed in April, 1880, and is Section 2, Chapter 1, of the Revised Ordinances of 1894, which reads as follows:

"All sums of money hereafter received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on account of corporation tax or National Bank tax, or from the credits standing to the abatement of taxes, shall until January 1, 1896, be placed to the credit of a 'Fund for the Reduction of the Ordinary City Debt,' which becomes due in the years 1880 to 1895 exclusive."

It has generally been understood that the language and intent of this ordinance is that such fund is only applicable to the payment of the various notes, bonds and other funded indebtedness of the city outstanding at the date the ordinance was enacted. The last obligation of this class matured and was paid off, as appears from the auditor's report, in November, 1894. The fund on the 20th of September last, amounted to $239,395.84, of which but $83,000.00 was invested.

There will be due it, approximately, at the close of the present year, $70,-000, making a total fund against which there are no demands under the construction of the ordinance before referred to, to exceed $300,000.

Whether this fund is or is not applicable under the ordinance to meet indebtedness of the city incurred after 1880—and a quarter of a million of it was so used in 1892 by order of the City Council—it seems to be faulty financiering to leave this fund locked up while the city is compelled to go into the market for the want of it and borrow at a rate of interest nearly twice what this fund is drawing.

We therefore recommend the immediate repeal of the ordinance referred to, and that the amount of this fund be transferred to the credit of the city treasurer, and the fund thus be made available.

CONCLUSION.

If in the framing of our City Charter such a balance of powers as we have found to be essential had been provided, such a chapter as that which defines the powers of committees of the City Council, creating as it does a very politician's paradise where credit can be taken, when it makes for popularity, and responsibility be escaped, when to do so is desired—such a chapter would not have been found among our ordinances, and there would probably have been no call for such a commission as this. The people would have been able to judge of the efficiency of their local government, to locate responsibility, and at the polls to provide the remedy for bad administration.

While we have made as thorough an investigation of the several departments as the limited time would permit, and have called attention to some abuses and extravagances, and suggested remedies therefor, it must not be understood that we have exhausted this branch of the inquiry.

Like the wise physician, we recommend a return to the rigid observance of the laws of municipal health, in the belief that under such a regimen, most of the ills that afflict local government will disappear; and the local treatment for those that remain be more clearly indicated than now.

The main features of the reformed government would be these:

The executive department would, in the performance of the executive functions of government, be independent of the legislative, and, through the Mayor, be directly responsible to the people. The Mayor would be chief executive in fact, and all heads of departments and permanent boards and commissions be responsible to him except as otherwise provided by general statutes. There would be efficient checks in accounting; in auditing; in the purchase of supplies and accountability for property.

Single heads of departments would, as far as is practicable, be substituted for permanent boards and commissions. Each department and office would have its separate appropriation, and every citizen could from the auditor's report annually make a comparison of expenditures.

The legislative department would be relieved of executive duties and become a deliberative body. Every act and record of the executive department would be accessible to the members and committees of the City Council.

By ordinance, rather than by direct personal supervision, the Council would, under the amended charter, direct and control the administration of the government. It should come to value its high prerogative as the keeper of the public purse, controlling taxation and appropriation. It would become its duty to rigidly scan estimates, and greater importance would be given to expenditures and less to loans. Relieved of the corrupting influences of patronage and purchase, it should naturally become the economical branch of the government. For methods of appointment now in vogue the rules of the Civil Service Commission would be substituted. The laborer would receive an equitable wage, and be protected when willing to render an honest day's work therefor.

With such changes in our methods of government, all the influences that make for extravagances would not be shut out. There would still remain strong selfish interests, corporate or otherwise, ever seeking to obtain advantages even at the expense of the general public. An enlightened and awakened public opinion, thoroughly alive to the importance of local government, can alone protect it from such influences. Senseless, demagogic denunciation of all enterprise only does harm. The desire for gain, from which springs the spirit of enterprise, is inherent in human nature. It is the virile element of material progress. It was the desire for gain that founded our city, and it is the desire for gain that has developed it to its present proportions in population and wealth. A wise people will encourage it when it makes for the public good, and control it when it makes against the public good.

If our recommendations are adopted there will be a considerable decrease in the number of offices that have heretofore been the subject of contention in municipal elections. We cannot assume that the city of Lowell owes any one a living. The public service is not an industry to be extended in order to afford employment to citizens. The thousands of wage earners who in our mills and workshops are required to give an honest day's work for a modest remuneration, should not be taxed to support would-be pensioners upon the public treasury. The force in every department should be reduced to the requirements of the service.

While our extravagance in the past will compel rigid economy in all departments for some years until we reach a sounder financial basis, we do not wish to be understood as committed to a niggardly policy as a permanent policy. There are directions in which it is true economy to spend and others where it is economy to withhold from spending. The foundation of our prosperity, it is conceded, is the manufacturing interest. Whatever lightens its burdens, improves its facilities, encourages its extension, increases the opportunities for the thousands, who are directly dependent upon it to increase their capacity, through the development of the talents they may possess, should have a claim upon the public treasury.

If in our criticism of the law-making branch of the government we have left an impression that this body is largely made up of the worser element of the body politic, that impression is not intended. That citizens of irreproachable private life, who have maintained a high standing for integrity and fidelity to trust in business circles, and who are thoroughly informed as to the methods that make for success therein, deliberately adopt different methods and standards of action when elevated to the City Council, and in dealing with public matters, cannot be denied. The influences that make for this are well known, and how strong is the sense of obligation to surrender to them is also recognized.

How all sense of proportion is lost in dealing with public affairs appears from the confession of the School Committee, before quoted, where sensitiveness to criticism and a fear of injury to business is made to outweigh the solemn obligation to the community the members assumed when they took upon themselves the administration of its most sacred public trust. We have got to have a more robust patriotism than this if municipal government is to be preserved on the lines laid down by the fathers. Something of the importance of free government, something of the devotion which informed and inspired them to sacrifice more than opinion and business, something of that patriotism that impelled 500,000 of the youth of the last generation to give up their lives on the field of battle, something of all this must come into our lives and inform our actions in the discharge of our public duties.

Although this commission was appointed for three months, one month was lost through the illness of the chairman, who was finally compelled to retire. Since our organization we have diligently conducted the investigation with which we were charged. Had time allowed, we should have completed an inquiry into the methods of laying out, maintaining, constructing and assessing the cost of streets, and as to other possible sources of revenue than ordinary taxation. There are sources of information that we would avail ourselves of before submitting recommendations on these subjects, and we therefore present our report, and leave it to the judgment of the City Council to determine whether our inquiries shall proceed further.

A. G. CUMNOCK,
JOS. L. CHALIFOUX,
JAMES T. SMITH,
JOHN C. BURKE,
E. B. CONANT,
E. M. TUCKE,
Commissioners.

Nov. 12, 1895.

After You Try



to find a remedy for your Backache and have been offered everything from a porous plaster up—or down—to a quart bottle of a mysterious liquid (disguised alcohol) you'll conclude that there is no cure for Backache to be had. That's wrong—there's a new remedy.

Buker's Kidney Pills

will cure a Backache, safely, surely and quickly. It's the only remedy made that will cure the ache. These pills remove Kidney troubles that cause the backaches—they tone the vital organs. Ask your druggist. Price 50 cents. A book about Backache and Kidney trouble, sent for the asking.

Buker Pill Co., Bangor, Me.



A BEAUTIFUL FACE may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades:—Pink or flesh, White and brunette.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

UNION TAILORS

The only shop in town using the Union Label.
Call and see our line of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS at Rock Bottom Prices.

F. S. SHARROW,
200 Central St.

DEWALKER DENTIST

Embrace this Opportunity at Once.

If you want Clothing or Gent's Furnishing Goods, march right away to the

Union Clothing Company

197-199 Middlesex Street,

And purchase a fine

Kersey Overcoat for $8

Price Elsewhere $12.

Our store is not on the main street for the clothing trade, but you will find that our stock of goods, quality and style is just as good and prices away below competitors, and we propose to continue giving the public great bargains, so that in the future Middlesex Street will be known as the place of great bargains in

CLOTHING

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

BOOTS and SHOES

Notice Some of Our Bargains.

$10.00 Overcoat for $5.75.

Freize King Ulsters worth $12, for $6.87.

A large stock of Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers at rock bottom prices.

We had a fire October 18 at our store and the insurance has been adjusted. The goods are slightly damaged by water only, and will offer them for sale at a great sacrifice.

Read the Following Articles and Prices

50c., 75c. and $1.00 Shirts and Drawers, in Gray, Brown and Blue, for 23c., 45. and 85c.

Firemen's Blue Flannel, heavy weight, all wool Overshirts, double and single breasted, selling elsewhere for $2.50, our price $1.25.

Winter Caps for 9c.

50c. Gloves and Mittens, woolen and leather, 19 cents.

Fine Wool and Cashmere 50c. Socks for 13c. and 19c.

This Sacrifice Sale Begins Today and Will Last Till December 1st.

Call and see our large and well assorted stock, no matter whether you buy or not. We will show you bargains which you cannot get in any other store in this or any other city, and by so doing you will continue to be a customer of the

UNION CLOTHING COMPANY

197-199 Middlesex Street.

OPEN EVENINGS.

New York Cloak and Suit Company

12 JOHN STREET.

FOUR BIG BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK. FOUR

$6.75, WORTH $9.50.

LADIES' JACKETS, made of fine quality Chinchilla Cloth, with ripple back, velvet collar, and half lined with satin; price for this week, Only $6.75. Ask to see this Coat.

$11.75, WORTH $16.50.

LADIES' FINE, ALL-WOOL, PERSIAN BOUCLE JACKETS, lined throughout with Satin, 2 button box front and ripple back—this Jacket cannot be duplicated for less than $16.50. Our Price $11.75.

$8.75, WORTH $12.00.

150 ALL-WOOL, FANCY BOUCLE JACKETS, 3-4 lined with colored Taffeta Silk, equal in style and quality to any $12 Jacket you can buy elsewhere. Our Price $8.75.

FUR CAPES.

MINK CAPES, $85, $95, $110 $125, $150, up to $350. Marten Capes, $55, $85, $95, up to $125. Dyed Otter 30 inch length, 105 inch sweep—a bargain at $110.

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

SUN RISES..... 6 37 | MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS..... 4 57 | FULL SEA { 1 13 00 AM
LENGTH OF DAY.. 9 45 | { 1 31 00 PM

Forecast for New England: Fair in southern and local showers in northern portions; westerly winds and slightly cooler.

LOCAL NEWS.

The orchestral society will hold a rehearsal a week from tomorrow.

The Ladies of the G. A. R., held a delightful nightcap party in Post 85 hall last evening.

Basket ball is being discussed at the armory and another tournament will probably be held during the winter.

The manual training school has been removed from the old city hall to Odd Fellows' building on Merrimack street.

Messrs. Burke, Marshall and Corbett will occupy rooms 5, 6 and 7 in the Gilfden building on or about January 1st.

Things are humming just now at Chris Holmes' specialty store. He has some great values in bobby jackets and fine capes. Read his ad.

About 40 friends of Mrs. Frank Hanford of 10 Hamilton corporation waited on her at her residence Thursday evening and presented her an easy chair.

See what the Union Clothing Co., has to say about big bargains in their stores at 197-199 Middlesex and their branch store in the Bijou Theatre building. Call today.

Over 100 residents of Dracut Navy Yard district have forwarded a petition to Washington asking that the free delivery limit of the Lowell post office be extended to that place.

High class tailoring, liveris golf trouserings a specialty, seamless Beil overcoats at Cavanaugh & Dussault's, leading tailors, 42 Central street. Largest stock in the city.

Over a hundred couples attended the second dance of the R. N. C. in Associate hall last night. John Redmond was general manager, assisted by Patrick F. Riley. Alfred Kelley was floor director and Patrick F. Noonan his assistant.

The Emerald base ball club will hold its annual assembly in Associate hall, Jan. 16. Like previous affairs conducted by this club it will be first-class in every respect. The friends of "Connie" Donovan and his champions should attend in large numbers.

Marriage Intentions.

The only intention recorded at the city clerk's office to-day was James McCauley, 32, Fall River, to Margaret McCann, 29.

Miss Heslin Comfortable.

Miss Sadie Heslin, the victim of the shooting affray, is resting comfortably today and the house physician reports her as doing very well.

Kirk Street Church.

A meeting of the Kirk street church society was held last evening and Mr. A. W. Burnham read the letter from Rev. D. O. Mears of Cleveland, O., declining the call to the pastorate of the church. No action was taken towards calling another pastor.

There Will Be No Game.

The High school boys were cheated out of a good game of foot-ball scheduled for to-day. It was expected that the Nashua team would play the boys on the Fair Grounds, but Manager Adams received word Thursday that the Nashua team is in no condition to play, so the game was cancelled.

The SUN Bid Was the Lowest.

The fire department committee met yesterday afternoon and opened bids for printing 1000 fire alarm books, 500 small running cards and 50 large running cards. The bids were as follows: LOWELL DAILY SUN, $05.50; Times, $100; VOX Populi, 107. The contract was awarded to THE SUN.

A Chance for Martin Flaherty.

Martin Flaherty, the Lowell featherweight, has now a chance to make good his statement that the "St. Paul Kid" is a quitter, and that he made him take off the gloves in Hoboken some time ago. A Lynn club has offered a $350 purse for them, and the "Kid" has accepted. Flaherty has not yet been heard from, but he should accept, as the purse is a good one for these times.—Boston Globe.

Real Estate at Auction.

At 3 o'clock p. m., sharp, rain or shine, Monday, Nov. 18, 1895. We we will sell without reserve or limit, one of the most desirable pieces of real estate that has been offered in Lowell for years, situated on the west side of Appleton street and numbered 232. It is a corner lot and has a frontage of 40 feet on Appleton street and a depth of 72 feet on a passageway. It contains a two-story house of 14 rooms, suitable for a lodging house or two tenements with a chance to put in a large store in the basement, for which there is a good demand in this vicinity. It is only two minutes walk from the post office and on the same street.

Terms: The purchaser must deposit with the auctioneer $200 as soon as struck off and balance inside of 30 days, upon delivery of deed at auctioneers' office. 75 per cent. can lie on mortgage if desired.

For other information call on Pinkham & Coburn, real estate agents and auctioneers, No. 45 Merrimack street, room 32. Per order of

WILLIAM W. MORSE.
CHAS. W. PINKHAM, Auctioneer.

JOHN CASEY OF LOWELL.

Man Fractures His Skull in a Fall River Mill.

John Casey, 25 years old, employed in the Granite mills of Fall River, fell from a cotton bale yesterday afternoon while fooling with a companion, and fractured his skull. He is said to have came from Lowell.

LOWELL MAN ATTACHED.

Heavy Suit by a Boston Firm Against Wallace V. Adams.

An attachment has been recorded at the court house in Salem against Wallace V. Adams of Lowell in an action of contract brought by Harling, Whitman & Co. of Boston, for $8000

Louis Alexander,

Importer and tailor, 60 Central street, has received the latest novelties in suitings, overcoatings and trouserings, which he will make up in the latest style. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Celery Holders Free.

Previous to Thanksgiving day we are going to give away all our line of fine celery holders with a pound of our high grade teas. Dickson Bros., 18 Merrimack street.

Bowling, Billiards, Pool.

Tournaments and prizes at Les Miserables, East Merrimack street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

AN HEIRESS BORN

To Nicholas II. The Czar of Russia.

THE BIRTH OF THE INFANT DULY RECOGNIZED.

Account of the Courtship and Marriage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—The accouchement of the czarina occurred last evening at 9 o'clock. A daughter was born to the czar and czarina. Both mother and child are doing well.

Court physicians in attendance at the accouchement of the czarina report the child to be a handsome girl, and they add that the mother is rapidly recovering. Services connected with the birth of the infant were held in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox Greek church. The baby has been named Olga.



CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

The czarina—Alexandra Feodorovna at her betrothal to Nicholas of Russia, Oct. 21-Nov. 2, 1894—was born, at Darmstadt, Princess Alix Victoria Helen Louise Beatrice of Hesse-bel-Rhein, June 6, 1872. The reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, Ernest Louis Karl Albert Wilhelm, born at Darmstadt in 1868, is her brother. Their parents were Louis IV and Alice, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. Both are dead. Princess Alice was the most beloved of the daughters of Queen Victoria; Princess Alix has her firmness of character.

She met Nicholas at the wedding of her sister, Elizabeth, to the Grand Duke Serge, in 1884. Princess Alix was 12 years old, and Nicholas 16. The children fell in love, but the czar and the anti-German faction at the court were opposed to an alliance which threatened the intruding of German influence into Russian diplomacy, and the czarewitch's affection was diverted for some years.

The Courtship.

Princess Alix made a visit to the Russian court with her father when she was 18 years old. The czarewitch renewed his wooing, but Princess Alix was then zealously attentive to her duties as a Lutheran, and the national exaction that she should become a member of the Orthodox church at her betrothal to the czarewitch alarmed her. She would not listen to the czarewitch. He saw the world with the eyes of his father. He had the latter's contempt for other nations. But when he went to Coburg he said to his parents, so the court chronicler says: "I am determined at last to have an answer from her own mouth."

Princess Alix learned of this resolution from her brother-in-law. "Do you love him?" he asked. She said, "Yes." The death of the czar hastened the marriage which skeptics said could never occur, because the court was opposed to it because Princess Alix would not abjure her faith, and because a Russian crown was not a tempting promise to a German princess. Then, Princess Alix was in delicate health. She often went into seclusion under the care of physicians who were experts in nervous troubles, and there were rumors that the dread of nihilists affected her intensely.

The Marriage.

Princess Alix, renamed Alexandra Feodorovna, in accordance with the Russian law, was married to the Czar Nicholas II Nov. 26, 1894. The day was cloudy and cheerless. Troops barred all the avenues to the winter palace at an early hour; the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, the Prince of Wales, the grand dukes of Russia, diplomats and high officials of all nations were at the sumptuous ceremony; the Archpriest Janyscheff, chaplain to Alexander, gave the benediction.

Gossip has made little of Princess Alix's life since her marriage. In political circles it was rumored for a time that the czar was under German influence, the kaiser having always had authority over Princess Alix; later it was rumored that the czar was under the influence of England, through friendship for the Duke of York, whom he resembles, and that this influence was not agreeable to Princess Alix.

But the most plausible of all the rumors that connected the czarina's name with affairs of state was the one provoked by M. de Blowitz's interview with Count Lobanoff, printed in the London Times. Count Lobanoff said that the czar was too gravely preoccupied by his wife's condition and too apprehensive about the birth of an heir to think of a war.

Troops Charged Upon Populace.

BOGOTA, Nov. 16.—Heavy firing in the barracks here drew an immense crowd, which was ordered to disperse. It was impossible to move quickly, and the impatient officers ordered the troops to charge bayonets, which they did, but meeting with resistance, the troops began firing upon the people. A regular battle ensued, and the crowd, being unarmed, were obliged to fly, leaving 23 killed and wounded on the field. The cause of the firing in the barracks was that part of the guards had attempted to escape and resisted arrest.

Guarding Cuba's Coast.

HABANA, Nov. 16.—A squadron, consisting of the cruiser Ensenada Cortes, Pizarro and Vasco, has left Palma, the transport Legazpi carrying material which will be utilized in putting the forts and the waters of the harbors of the island of Cuba in a state of defense.

Foundering of the Leo.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The British steamer Leo, from Odessa for Copenhagen, has foundered off the coast of Denmark. Fifteen out of 22 persons on board were drowned.

Crew in the Rigging.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A large bark is ashore at Wembury Bay, Plymouth. The crew has taken to the rigging. It is feared that all will perish.

Purely Vegetable

Mild, efficient, reliable. Safe for delicate women and children. The best for family use.

Hood's Pills

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan bl'd.

The Lowell Wall Paper Co; all styles; all prices, 18 Church street.

Drop a postal or telephone to Joseph Mullin, 1018 Gorham street for your winter coal.

A dozen more members of L'Union Franco-Americans took out naturalization papers yesterday.

An order for coal by postal or telephone, receives prompt attention at Rourke & Sullivan's, 984 Gorham street.

Archie Gardin, who ran into the police station Wednesday night with a case of delirium tremens was sent to the city farm yesterday afternoon.

Suits to order, $20, and up; overcoats, $20 and up. 1000 different styles trousering from $5.50, up. Cut prices, finest work at lowest prices. Ladies' garments, $20 and up. Dissault & Cavanaugh, 42 Central street.

The following will take part in the grand concert in aid of St. John's hospital in Huntington Hall tomorrow night: Hibbard's orchestra, Miss Mary Joyce, Miss Lilia Cooke, Miss Nellie Murphy, Miss Adelaide Sullivan, Miss Margaret McCaffrey, Messrs. T. F. Molloy, Joseph F. Donnelly and D. J. Donahue, Master Frank Jantzen and Kittie Jantzen and the Victor banjo club of five young ladies.

Cut With a Knife.

M. J. Brady on Palmer street has cut the prices on millinery very deep for Friday and Saturday. Those trimmed hats at $1.23, $1.47 and $1.98 are worth $2.50 to $4.00 each. Go in and see them.

No Doubt as to Dr. Hosmer's Election.

The town clerks of the 20th Middlesex representative district met yesterday noon at Tewksbury and canvassed the returns of the votes for representative. Charles H. Hosmer, rep., Billerica, received 877 votes; all others 70. There was no democratic candidate.

Don't Despair.

If your hair is falling out and you are getting a little bald-headed, you should purchase a bottle of Myrrhola of your druggist. It is the only remedy on the market that will restore your hair, as it invigorates the roots and enlivens them to a healthy condition. Price $1.00, trial size 50 cents.

What French Republicans Want.

The French republican voters of Ward seven, a strong republican ward held a meeting last evening in the ward room on Fletcher street and decided to ask for one councilmanic place on the republican ticket, and also the overseer of the poor nomination. Councilman Rivet will be their choice for the council.

The French republicans of the city will hold a meeting next week and will request the republicans to allow them a place on the aldermanic ticket.

Election Returns Canvassed.

The returns of the vote for representative in the 24th district were canvassed yesterday afternoon by City Clerk Dadman, Gayton M. Hall, town clerk of Dracut, and William Blanchard, town clerk of Tyngsboro.

The three officials met in the Brock street engine house and the returns as canvassed are: Frederick Frye, dem., 1492; W. H. I. Hayes, rep., 2828; Winfield Parker, dem., 1349; George A. Roper, rep., 2728; Warren A. Sherburne, dem., 1339; E. A. Stevens, rep., 2626; blanks, 1882.

HAS HE A RIGHT TO VOTE?

A Correspondent Who Wants Important Information.

A correspondent writes that he was born in Ireland 23 years ago and came to this country over three years ago. He has received tax bills the last two years and wants to know if he must take out naturalization papers before he will be entitled to vote.

If the father is a citizen of the United States then the son may become a voter by having his name registered. Otherwise the son must reside in this country five years and then become naturalized before he is entitled to vote.

BOWLING NEWS.

It took Capt. Adams' team to establish the record in the High school tournament and it took the captain himself to put up the highest three string total. "Doc." Phelan's team was like wooden men compared with Cecil's wonders.

They were not in the game from the start and after the first string. It was only a question of how much they would be beaten. There was plenty of yelling and whooping it up for both teams. The score stood as follows:

Team 4—Adams 540, Barton 387, Mitten 378, O'Brien 440, Leahey 313; total 2008.

Team 3—Phelan 485, Carter 310, Benoit 255, Gray 266, Lewis 335; total 1651.

The next game will be Monday afternoon when teams 7 and 8 of the second division will meet. A big crowd will be on hand to cheer the youngsters.

Tuesday, Teams 1 and 3 will play and the old rivalry between "Pom" O'Donnell and "Doc" Phelan will assert itself.

In the tournament at the Vesper boat house last night Team Twelve beat Team Thirteen, 2227 to 2128. Only two men were present for each team, and the averages of the absentees were added to what they made.

The police team had no mercy on the Home club players in the game on Les Miserables alleys last evening. They struck a winning gait at the start and never let up till they had beaten the Home club bowlers by over 300 pins. The score:

Police—Stewart 544, Hurley 453, Brosnahan 558, Fullerton 506, McLaughlin 553; total 2614.

Home Club—Brown 428, Chandler 445, Wellman 509, Anderson 429, Baker 464; total 2285.

Itching Piles, night's horrid plague, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Your dealer ought to keep it.

Art Store.

Framed Pictures, Paintings, Pastels, Water Colors, Artotypes, Etchings and Engravings. PICTURES Framed to Order. A new line of Mouldings. Have just received a nice line of Catholic Prayer Books

CAMBRIDGE'S,
Merrimack House Block, City Hall Sq.

SENSATIONAL COURT SCENE

A MASON IN LAWRENCE POLICE COURT

Appeals to Judge Stone as a Brother Mason for Leniency—The Judge Ordered Him to be Silent and Threatened Sentence for Contempt of Court.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 16.—Edward Olmstead was arraigned in court yesterday for drunkenness. He began to talk to Judge Stone, and after he had been requested to "keep quiet," he said: "I appeal to your honor, as a Mason, to be lenient with me," and, in making the remark, he gave the court what purported to be the Masonic signal of distress. Judge Stone, being a Mason himself, understood Olmstead's motive, and sharply forbade the prisoner to utter another word, and continued, by saying: "For the remark you just made, you should be sent to jail for contempt of court." His honor continued the case, so that Olmstead's mental condition could be examined.

A Connecticut Centenarian Dead.

ANSONIA, Conn. Nov. 16.—Horace Manville died at Woodbury yesterday. He was a descendant of the original De Manville family, which came to this country from France. He celebrated his 100th anniversary last March. For 20 years past he had been in perfect health.

New President of Columbian.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Rev. B. F. L. Whitman, formerly president of Colby university, Maine, was inaugurated last night as president of the Columbian university. The subject of Rev. Mr. Whitman's inaugural was "The Mission of Culture."

Shot Wife and Himself.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—John Koch, while drunk and jealous, shot his wife and then himself. Both are in a dangerous condition. He also attempted to shoot his 12-year-old son for interfering with his assault upon Mrs. Koch.

Seamen Fell Among Thieves.

BOSTON, Nov. 16. — Captain Charles Bishop of Moncton, N. B., master of the schooner Susie Prescott, was set upon by two men last night while on the way to his vessel, and was robbed of $30 in money, some valuable papers and a silver watch.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET

Tendered to L. J. Smith, S. C. R., A. O. F. of A., At Portland Last Night.

The complimentary banquet to Supreme Chief Ranger Smith by the Foresters of Portland, Thursday evening, was a grand affair that was attended by city officials and prominent Foresters.

Hon. William H. Looney of Portland was toastmaster and speeches were delivered by Supreme Chief Ranger Smith, Secretary McMurtry, J. L. Doolittle of Brunswick and James E. Dawson.

Lecture on Sloyd.

At Miss Morse's paivate school on Nesmith street, last evening, Miss Mary White, assistant principal of the Sloyd Training school of Boston, talked on the Sloyd system of manual training.

The talk was very interesting to friends of the school. At the conclusion of Miss White's remarks, an opportunity was offered to inspect the appointments of the school.

Harvard TONIC PILLS. TRADE MARK. Greatest Nerve Remedy on Earth.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Female Weakness

Price 50c. at Druggists or by Mail. HARVARD PILL CO., Lowell, Mass.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR Clothing?

Be Sure You are Right, then Go Ahead

There are all sorts of clothing stores in town, good ones and bad ones, reliable ones and unreliable ones, cheap ones and dear ones, large ones and small ones, but there is ONLY ONE that can be THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE, THE CHEAPEST, THE LARGEST—That house, if public opinion counts for anything, if plain undesirable facts are worth considering, is Chalifoux's.

Of course other houses may contradict public opinion and controvert facts; but what of it? who believes them.

We want everybody to compare our $6.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats with the $10 ones of others. Our popular $10 Men's Suits and Overcoats with the $15 ones of others—our celebrated $15 Men's Suits and Overcoats with the $22 ones of others.

Every comparison will make a sale for us, and an advantageous purchase for you.

Our Boys' Clothing means style and strength for the boys, saving and satisfaction for the parents.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

Central and Middle Streets.

If You Want a Chance to Buy

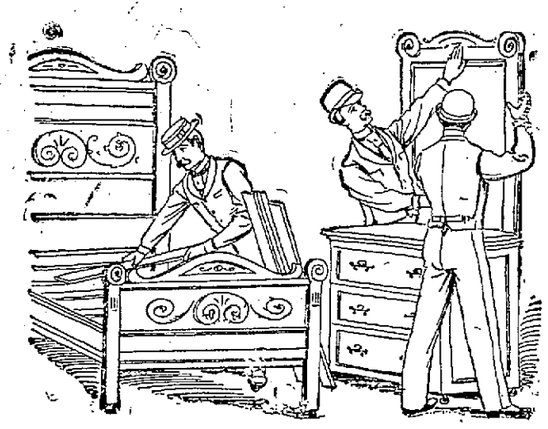
Turkey, Chicken, Fowl

CHEAP, Call at The

UNION MARKET

TO-DAY,

Middlesex Street, Foot of South.



NEW FURNITURE.

The latest styles in Furniture, Carpets, and Housefurnishings of all kinds now in stock and ready for fall trade. Chamber Sets, a splendid line to select from; price of sets complete with Bedstead, Dressing Case, Commode, Table, 3 Chairs and Rocker, $15 and upward. Parlor Suits to suit everybody, over 50 different patterns to select from. Dining Room Furniture to suit everybody's purse. We can sell you a sideboard from $8 to $125. Dining Tables from $2.50 to $80. Dining Chairs from 45c. to $10 each. "You pays your money and takes your choice." When you need a Range remember the Glenwood, "The King of the Kitchen," warranted to give perfect satisfaction wherever used—more of them sold than any other range in the market. Look over our stock before you purchase and you will save money and procure what you want.

Gookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

Rubbers. Rubbers.

All Styles and the Best Quality, at

BYAM'S FAMILY SHOE STORE, 62 Central and 63 Prescott Streets.

We need not mention prices, as ours are always the lowest.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

231, 233, 235 and 237 CENTRAL STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Outside Garments



For The Latest Styles, Best Materials Lowest Prices, Our Store Is The Only Place

Chris Holmes' Specialty Garment and Fur Store, 124 and 126 Merrimack St.

We desire to most EMPHATICALLY ANNOUNCE that our assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

STYLISH OUTSIDE GARMENTS

AND



Fine Capes in Mink, Marten, Wool Seal, Electric, etc.



Children's Garments from $2.98 to $15.

FINE FUR CAPES



Is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE in the city. When looking for a CLOAK or CAPE come to us, for we make a Specialty of

Ladies' Underwear,

Giving our whole time and long personal experience to this one line. We have the MOST UP-TO-DATE and NOBBY GARMENTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Our success from the start is phenomenal.

☞Be Not Deceived or Misled. Trade with us and get your garments at the fountain's source. No old styles, but all the LATEST NOVELTIES.

Children's Reefers, $3.98 to $10.



Nobby Jackets, $3.75 to $25.00

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 64. [THE SUN leads in local news.] LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1895. [THAT'S WHY it leads in circulation] EIGHT PAGES ONE CENT.

SECOND EDITION

THE RAILWAY MEN

Of the Lowell and Suburban Dance.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A Large, Gay and Most Enjoyable Party.

Two bells were given at 9 o'clock and no one rang the bell to stop until near 3 o'clock in the morning. A long run surely and a very enjoyable one. Our local motormen and conductors are politeness itself when at work, but to know them and fully appreciate them one should have been at the first annual ball of their relief association in Huntington hall last evening.

Having discarded uniforms and arrayed in their evening dress with charming companions, the railroad men whiled the hours away to entrancing music, and the patrons of the road who assisted them are unanimous in the opinion that the ball was one of the most enjoyable of the season.

On the road one would think a strike was in progress, for the genial faces of Happy Conway, Pat. Flynn, John Rourke, Henry McCabe and all the old familiars were missing from their accustomed posts. Then at the square neither the smiling faces nor the gentle voices of Florence or Tom could be seen or heard, for they like the rest had caught the fever and were tripping the light fantastic "just like the young fellows." In fact it was a "special spare" night on the road.

The scene at the hall was one of rare beauty, as nile green and pink bunting was tastefully arranged about the entire hall leaving no bare spot uncovered. The floral decorations were also elaborate. The stage was transformed into a bower by a profusion of potted palms while all the members wore beautiful boutonieres. The floral decorations were the artistic work of James McMannon.

The American orchestra directed by Prof. E. Borjes rendered a delightful concert previous to the grand march, the program concluding with a new medley overture "Conglomeration" which introduced solos for cornet, clarinet, trombone, piccolo and xylophone.

Shortly after 9 o'clock General Manager "Happy" Conway gave the two bells and Director Borjes letting on full power started the merry party on its journey through the fairylike mazes of the dance.

Floor Director "Jack" McDonald was on the "front end" in other words leading the march with Mrs. McDonald. Following them were "Happy" Conway and Miss Myra Riley, C. D. West and Miss Hannah Conway and about 100 couples. During the march the spectators admired the many beautiful gowns worn by the ladies.

After the march general dancing was enjoyed until the "turn out" was reached at midnight where all partook of supper.

In an hour the dancers were all on the floor again and they continued to enjoy themselves until the last number had been gone through when one bell struck, the trolley taken off, and cry "as far as we go" heard, all repaired to their homes tired yet happy.

Among the guests present were Directors August Fels and Miles Brennan, Supt. Wentworth, Chief Sheldon of the North Billerica fire department, President Mullin of the Methews of Billerica and others. A special car brought 40 guests from Nashua and as many more from the Chelmsfords and Billericas.

The officers of the evening were: General manager, John R. Conway; assistant, C. D. West, reception committee, Florence O'Donoghue, chairman, Robert Curren, Edward Campbell, Andrew McAloon, Thomas Lees, Daniel O'Day, John O'Connor, C. D. West, William Wright, Frank Rourke, Sterling Blair, John K. Winchester, John R. Conway. Floor director, John McDonald; assistant, John S. Butler; aids, John S. Rourke, chief, Frank Conway, John Whalen, Michael O'Donnell, John Walsh, James J. Quinlan, Michael Manning, Henry McCabe.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

RYAN—The funeral of Michael Ryan took place this afternoon from his late home on Lakeview avenue and was largely attended. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

This Morning's Fire.

The alarm for fire at 11 o'clock this morning was for a blaze in a house owned by George Fowler on Cheever street. The amount of damage was about $15.

J. F. O'DONNELL,

Practical Undertaker



Always on Time. Out-of-town Orders Promptly Attended to. Telephone—139-3.

324 Market, Corner of Worthen Street.

FLOWERS AND FLORAL DESIGNS.

We grow our own Flowers. Our prices are the lowest. Orders for Churches, Weddings, Funerals, etc., executed promptly.

PATTEN & CO., 293 Central Street, Telephone 442-3.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 378 Bridge Street

Meats and Provisions.

(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

FIGHT STOPPED

Deputy McQuade Stops a Brutal Mill

BECAUSE ONE BOXER'S NOSE BLED PROFUSELY.

Other Contests of the Gladstone Club Meet.

The attendance at last night's meeting of the Gladstone club was fair, considering the number of attractions in town.

There was a large number of Lawrence and Haverhill sports present and those who were lucky caught a special car for the cities down the river.

The opening bout of the evening was of six rounds and a great show.

The contestants were Elmer Arnold of Dracut and Charlie Armstrong of the Montauk Social and Athletic club.

The two were in fine condition and as expected they started out with a rush.

Before the match Referee Scully made his usual speech of advice to the crowd, and he needed to, for they were from Lawrence.

The first round was red hot, for both started in a la Dick O'Brien. They let out a number of wild swings that had the force of a pile driver, though which lacked science.

Armstrong had a trifle the better of the first round, though neither man received any punishment to speak of.

The second round was a corker, Arnold getting in a majority of blows. Both men let out swings enough to gain a barrelful of decisions, but their swings were wild and landed everywhere but in those spots that counted.

The third round was very even, both men going down once in a mix-up. Armstrong had a number of dandy uppercuts in this round which if they had landed well would have been felt.

The fourth round was easier and consisted of considerable jollying by both men besides the boxing.

Arnold in the fifth continued his right leads but they seldom landed while Armstrong got in one lons uppercut. There was one mix-up in which the exchange was even.

Both men tried hard for a decision in the concluding round but neither succeeded and though there was a request for an additional round Referee Scully decided it this way: "In the first three rounds the go was even and in the next three Mr. Arnold was the superior and got the decision.

Mr. Armstrong announced that he would meet Arnold for $500 and thus ended the go of the funny rivals.

The principal event was called next and after a short delay Fallon appeared in the ring looking finely. His seconds were Jack McDonough, William Cahill and Billy Robinson.

Snee came in later with Jim Gilligan, Billy Bell, Burt Clark and Charlie Snee.

At the call of time the men went at each other hammer and tongs and Fallon had it his own way. As usual when Lawrence and Haverhill men meet there was a crowd of toughs and would-be-fighters who couldn't keep quiet and who managed to make a big disturbance. The first round was all Fallon, and at the end it was clearly evident that the contest could not go far.

The second round was harder and again all Fallon and the go developed into a fight and a hard one. At the end of this round Deputy McQuade instructed Referee Scully to stop the contest which he did without declaring a winner, as there were no such provision made in the articles.

Then there was a howl from the would-be sports from Lawrence and Haverhill. Some wanted their money back, while others yelled for Fallon to get the decision.

Referee Scully explained his position and Deputy McQuade told the disgruntled ones that the Gladstone Club also lived up to their charter and allowed no brutality. The deputy was loudly applauded.

Then still they complained and a man named Bartlett made a brief speech in which he forgot how many rounds had been gone. He was guyed and applauded and then quiet reigned.

The last bout was of 10 rounds between John Terrio and Harry Pelky both of Lawrence. Both are French and ambitious though not boxers.

They went through one round hot and at the end both were near done and Terrio being declared a winner the contest was over. Terrio announced himself Jack Fallon's pupil.

That was all, but it was the most exciting meeting ever held.

The report in a morning paper to the effect that Snee's nose was broken is untrue. Snee was on the street shortly after the go as well as ever and his injuries consisted of a cut on the nose, which was covered with a piece of court plaster.

DEATHS.

DOBBINS—George R. Dobbins, brother of Richard Dobbins, the boiler manufacturer of this city, died in San Francisco November 14. He was a veteran in the late war, having marched through Baltimore with the famous Sixth, and afterward served three years in the Second Massachusetts Regiment. He was well known in Lowell, as he worked as foreman for his brother, William Dobbins, until in 1874 he went to California.

WEBSTER—Calvin Webster, aged 86 years, 7 months, died yesterday morning at 249 West London street. He was born in Dracut and resided there several years. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters.

MCCARTHY—Mrs. Ellen McCarthy died yesterday afternoon at 110 Common street.

SCANLON—Annie M. Scanlon aged 33 years, died last evening at 11 Pihl street. She was the daughter of John and Ellen Scanlon.

For a nice spring garden now is the time to order bulbs of all kinds at McManmon's palace flower store, Prescott street. Telephone 8.

Attention.

We are framing pictures at very low prices. Window shades all sizes made and hung. Wall papers at lowest prices. H. C. McOsker, 123 Central street.

Smashup on the Central Vermont.

CANAAN, N. H., Nov. 15.—A Central Vermont express ran into the rear of a freight train at this station at midnight. None of the passengers was injured. Warren Emerson, engineer of the express, had his shoulder broken. The caboose of the freight caught fire and burned, but the rest of the train was saved.

NEW CANDIDATES IN WARD FIVE.

Names Mentioned for the Common Council and School Board.

The democratic candidates in the new ward five are commencing to make themselves known.

"Charlie" Thornton's name is frequently mentioned in connection with the councilmanic nomination, and his friends without consulting his wishes have already commenced an active canvass in his behalf.

Councilman Riley has announced that he is not a candidate for further honors, two years having satisfied him.

In the school committee contest Hugh Farley is mentioned as a capable and qualified candidate. He will make a strong run in the ward, for he is thoroughly acquainted in that section. He is a member of the Y. M. C. L., and has numerous friends who will be found assisting him in his canvass.

The name of Simon Cavanaugh is also mentioned for the place. Mr. Cavanaugh has resided nearly all his life in the ward and is known to nearly every voter. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. I., and is employed by O'Sullivan Bros.

Councilman Miskella in the Fight.

The voters of new Ward four or at least the majority of them will welcome the news that Councilman James F. Miskella will seek a renomination. No truer democrat ever sat in the city council than this young man.

With his party on all questions, at all times loyal to caucus agreements he established a record that merits reward. He is an able young man, a good talker, and during the year his voice has been heard on all important questions. Old Ward three never refused to recognize the claim of a faithful servant for re-election nor should new Ward four prove ungrateful to young Mr. Miskella.

Would Like to Be An Alderman.

It is stated that John F. Murphy, truant commissioner would like to run for alderman on the democratic ticket from Ward seven.

I have also heard the name of Frank J. Simonds mentioned in connection with the aldermanic nomination in Ward nine. Whether or not he will stand is uncertain, but his friends are urging him as a suitable candidate.

News for Dan Vacuum.

On the street last night it was stated on very reliable authority that the A. P. A. element of the republican party had decided upon their course in the mayoralty contest. It must be "Joe" Miller or no one. They claim that Mr. Miller is entitled to the nomination and if he does not get it, then the republican candidate for mayor can prepare to meet his Waterloo. As the time draws near the prospects grow brighter for Mayor Courtney.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

The Fatted Calf, which will close its engagement at the Opera house tonight, is a comedy well worth going to see. The plot is one of the most comical that could well be imagined. It mixes up the affairs of love, marriage and domestic relations in complications that compel laughter and applause. The compans is a good one throughout and has several artists in special lines. Tom Browne is a famous whistler, Blanchie Idaho, America's comic opera queen is a well-known star, while the acting of George Richards, as Squire Perley, is always artistic. Philip Robson as Daniel Webster Perley is also a first class actor. The remainder of the cast is good, and several of them are well known to Lowell audiences. They are Ralph Bell, Frank B. Clayton, Eugene Dingens, Edith Hoyt, May Montford, Carrie Roma and Annie Ward Tiffany. Miss Tiffany, who has often been the leader in other companies is here assigned the comparatively obscure part of Mrs. McCann. The play is new here and sure to be popular.

Music Hall.

Fox & Ward's minstrels at Music hall give their closing performances this afternoon and evening. They have captivated the lovers of minstrelsy as never before in Lowell.

Of all the Madison square theatre successes none ran in public estimation any higher than "The Burglar." A play of surprises is this drama of absorbing interest and pretty surroundings. With the same attention to detail and proper mounting that characterizes all of the Madison square productions, nothing to lend effect or heighten the interest is omitted in the proper settings, and the play is put on in a city visited for one night with the same care as formerly used at the home theatre. See ad.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

City Messenger Cahill was busy this morning delivering to the successful candidates the official notification of their election as senator and representative.

The aldermen will meet again next Tuesday evening.

French Republicans.

A meeting of the committees representing the French republicans of each ward in the city will be held to-night to decide upon an aldermanic candidate, and other affairs relating to the municipal election.

Lamps.

The greatest display of lamps ever seen in Lowell is in one of our show windows. The U. S. Tea Co., other corner of Central and Prescott streets.

Get all your printing done at THE SUN office.



A Mother's Report

"Hood's Sarsaparilla, is an excellent medicine. I have taken it for catarrh and impure blood and it has given me a good appetite and strength. My husband has also taken it and he is now in good health. When he feels a little run down he gets a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before it is gone he is all right and is able to work all the time. I give it to my baby occasionally, and we have never had to have a doctor attend her." MRS. E. K. WARREN, Greenfield, N. H., Box 34.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

FALL OF TURKEY

Is Inevitable in the Near Future.

THE SULTAN WILL SOON RECEIVE NOTICE

Of the Joint Action of Christian Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says that a Constantinople dispatch received there reports that the ambassadors will today give notice to the sultan of their intention to arrange for a joint naval demonstration.

A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says the intermediary who persuaded the sultan to grant the moratorium was a man named Izzet. The sultan had never heard of a moratorium, but the Turkish mind takes kindly to any program providing for a postponement of the payment of debts, and the plan was accepted without loss of time. It was Izzet who denounced Kiamil Pasha, and he will probably be appointed first chamberlain of the palace.

Several palace officials will probably be dismissed in the near future. Among them are the first and second chamberlains of the palace. These officials were among the few respectable men connected with the household of the sultan. Both are reputed to have been fond of money, but neither official had the ravenous appetite and easy moral digestion of Izzet.

The ministers were in session almost the entire day Thursday, the sultan awakening to the serious nature of the position which he occupies at the present time, but he is so impressionable that all that would be required would be for some palace spy to divulge some imaginary plot and turn all his majesty's thoughts into another channel.

The Massacre at Erzroom.

A dispatch to The Times from Erzroom says that a letter nearly four columns in length, dated Nov. 3, fully confirms the accounts previously published concerning the massacre there.

The writer says that it is impossible yet to ascertain the number of the killed. Some persons assert that it will reach fully 2000. Perhaps 1000 is not far short of the total. Continuing, the writer says: We have not dared to go to the quarters of the city where the Turks are too numerous. It might be said of the tithes of Christians who have been victims thus far, and I have not had the opportunity of investigating more than one-tenth of the cases. I have yet to hear of a single dead Turk in this struggle. This, I think, disproves the charge of the aggressions brought up against the Armenians.

The bare, bold fact is that it was purely a massacre of the innocent inhabitants by the enraged Turks, and, but for the efforts of the foreign consuls, things would have been far worse. With the coming of winter the misery in store for the remaining Armenians will be terrible.

The correspondent quoted, who was staying at the American mission, says that he has heard testimony in various quarters that the government ordered the massacre, which was to be executed according to preconcerted signals. As a proof of the suddenness, he says that an American missionary named Chambers had just gone to the postoffice in order to telegraph to Biblis that everything was quiet, and before he got back to the mission the firing had begun in deadly earnest. Bullets were whizzing close by him.

Mr. Chambers told the correspondent that Shakir Pasha had promised, in the event of riots, to place soldiers at each end of the street in the locality of the foreign consulates and of the American mission, and, whether for this reason or because they feared a warm reception, the rioters avoided this part of the city. All the looting, it was claimed, was done by regulars soldiers at the command of the officers. Many women hung around the soldiers for the purpose of carrying off the plunder.

Mr. Chambers attended to the wounded refugees, and during the night the mission house was as crowded and as foul smelling as a menagerie or an opium den.

The English consul saw Shakir Pasha, who said he was angry when he heard that the soldiers had been looting the residences and shops of the Armenians. He declared that the vali and Raouff Pasha had been compelled to go out to beat their own soldiers before they could stem the torrent and prevent further outrages.

The correspondent gives numerous and detailed stories from Armenians and others amply confirming the previous account of the butcheries and horrors. The correspondent says that 3000 soldiers were ordered out, but that Shakir Pasha was powerless to control them.

Refugees Crowding Into Russia.

ODESSA, Nov. 16.—Nearly every steamer from the ports of Asiatic Turkey has on board large numbers of destitute Armenians, who have fled from the scenes of the massacres. Crowds of refugees are also crossing the frontier into Russia.

A Short Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The strike of cab drivers and stablemen, which promised to paralyze travel by hired vehicles in the city for an indefinite time, fell through yesterday, when most of the men who had been ordered to support the demands of the employes of Seaich's stables returned to work. Seaich's men are still on strike, but the company sent out 40 cabs yesterday.

Populists Still Have Hopes.

OMAHA, Nov. 16.—Senator Allen, the recognized leader of the Populists in both houses of congress, is in Omaha. "It goes without saying," said the senator yesterday, "that the Populist party will have a presidential ticket in the field, and that it will be the only one of the old parties that will be outspoken in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

Goodby to Ducal Couple.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will occupy the captain's apartments on the Fulda, which sailed today for Gibraltar and Genoa. These apartments consist of two rooms on the starboard side of the main or saloon deck, just forward of the boilers and abaft the forward first cabin saloon.

Won't Fight Any More.

ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 16.—John G. Woolley, in an interview on his recent controversy with President Clark of the Christian Endeavor society, stated that there was nothing more to be said regarding the matter, as both he and President Clark had explained their positions. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "the unpleasantness is over."

LATEST

A BIG LANDSLIDE

On the First Street Railway Line.

IT CAME WHEN NOBODY WAS PASSING.

The Track Blockaded by Tons of Clay.

One of a number of landslides that may be expected on First street extension occurred last night about 10 o'clock.

Fortunately no one was passing and no great damage was done, but it may be a warning of what may occur.

At present the streets and hills are in a terrible condition and one who has been along the route recently would not wonder at hearing of a big landslide. Last night the trunks and roots of a big tree that had been hanging over for some time on that part of the hill where the road turns into Indian Orchard came crashing to the ground, bringing with it an immense pile of earth, rocks, roots and trees. The landslide covered the tracks of the L., L. & H. railroad for about ten or twelve yards, making it impossible for the late cars to pass.

Word was sent to Lawrence and a gang of men were set to work clearing away the debris by means of extra cars brought up from Lawrence to the scene. Those who left Lowell were enabled to get home by changing cars and tramping through the muddiest kind of mud.

The workmen labored from 10.30 last night to 3.30 this morning when the last of about 80 loads of earth was cleared away and the track made possible.

This morning the truck of the tree rested on the other side of the road a short distance away on the edge of the other hill from where it will probably go crashing into the river if not removed.

Had a car been passing last night when the slide occurred serious damage if not loss of life would have been the result.

ON THE GRADE CROSSINGS

THE BOSTON AND MAINE HARD AT WORK.

A Single Track Over the Pawtucket Crossing—The New Arrangement.

Up to the advent of rainy weather, yesterday, the Boston & Maine railroad had about 90 men at work lowering the north-bound track of the Nashua & Lowell railroad, from a point near Walker street in this city to near North Chelmsford, a distance of about a mile. This is a part of the work incidental to the separation of the grades of Pawtucket street and the railroad.

The tracks are to be lowered three feet and the street is to be carried over them. The abutments for the bridge are already built and it remains now to lower tracks. To do this without interruption to traffic the work is first being done on the north-bound, leaving the south-bound track for the passing of trains, thus making a section of single track about a mile in length. To provide against accident and for the convenient movement of the trains a temporary system of interlocking switches has been put in. For this purpose the crossing tender's shanty, which stands on the Pawtucket street side of the tracks, has been converted into a switch tower, from which the switches are thrown by means of pneumatic levers.

An elaborate system of semaphore signals are connected with the switches and gives the cue to the trainmen according as the signals are thrown. In this tower are also telegraph instruments, by means of which the operator on duty keeps track of all trains.

A THIRD TERM FOR CLEVELAND.

Prominent Democrats Speak on the Question.

The Boston Herald has interviewed prominent democrats of the state on a third term for Pres. Cleveland. Those interviewed were: Winslow Warren, Alderman Lee of Boston, Philip J. Farley of this city, Hon. John R. Murphy, Joseph L. Sweet of Attleboro', Patrick M. Keating of Boston, Thomas Salmon of Woburn, George Phelps Cooke of Milford, Robert E. Burke of Newburyport, T. A. Devine of Salem, J. H. Sanderson of Greenfield and Martin L. Halleran of Waltham. Many of these favor the third term idea.

Mr. Farley speaks in opposition to the third term and refers to the personal enmity Mr. Cleveland has incurred in the rank and file of democracy. But he adds that conditions may obtain at the time the convention is held which will demand Mr. Cleveland's nomination.

MR. KNAPP'S CONDITION.

Due to Poison from Arsenic in the Wall Paper.

Mr. C. L. Knapp of the Middlesex Trust Co. is recovering from a very annoying and at first mysterious illness from which he has been suffering for two or three months. He didn't at first know the cause of his illness but at last the wall paper of the room in which Mr. Knapp slept came under suspicion and an analysis showed it to be full of arsenic, used to fix the color or give a gloss.

Mr. Knapp is now in New York enjoying a brief rest.

POLITICAL.

William B. Delaney is out with a circular to his friends announcing that he is a candidate for the school committee from ward five.

Mr. Delaney was a resident of old ward 5 for over 20 years, and for three years served as principal of the Varnum evening school.

Mr. Chris Allen of Lawrence attended the Railway men's ball last evening.

William Ashworth of Kinsman street is announced as a candidate for the common council in the new ward four.

O'HEARN AND DOWD

On the Financial Situation.

Our meeting has solved the problem of vast fortunes gathered in a few years. We have in our close investigation of the city's business and our inside knowledge of the buying and selling of supplies coupled with our long and extensive experience of merchandizing found that too high prices have been paid all along the line. We know that clothing to be sold at prices below the market must be bought for cash and sold for cash. The city pays its bills in ten days and is entitled to the sharpest discount. The merchant who pays cash for his goods is in a position to sell closer to the city or the individual purchaser than the man who buys on long dating. Our investigation has developed the fact that so called low prices are but a catch-penny trick unless the merits of fabric and manufacture are combined in the garments offered.

This we are in position to prove to our customers. The proper way for our customers to do is to keep pace with the progress of the times. Watch the market and buy its supplies at the lowest figure without individual or party preference in the selection. We look out for O'Hearn and Dowd when in the market. We have no use for the wares of any man or any firm because they happen to be so and so unless the prices are right. It is our opinion, founded on keen observation that cut prices are easily obtainable when competition is freely encouraged. This applies as much to retail as wholesale buying. Our leaders are Switz, Conde underwear at 98c. a garment. Boys woolen waists at 20c. each. Men's fine beaver caps at 50c. And our splendid all wool heavy weight winter trousers, ripless, at $1.50 to $3.50, and fine worsteds at $3.00 to $6.00. Our exclusive specialties are the boys skater suit, as shown in our windows. In overcoats our variety is legion. O'Hearn & Dowd, old post office.

POLICE COURT.

Pickman, J.

Sixteen drunks, six released and seven fined.

John Dullahey got three months in jail, James Quinn six months, and Patrick Gorman eight months at the state farm.

The case of Laurent Grenean and Alex. Clairmont the men who it is alleged assaulted Rock Vigeant some months ago, breaking his leg, was continued until next Wednesday.

Alfred E. Hurley and John Watson charged with maliciously taking a team belonging to Henry Paris were fined $10. They were found this morning at 3 o'clock in Centralville by Officer Breault.

Flossie Wise was continued until next Friday for sentence. She was found guilty of stealing a horse and carriage.

GRAIN STORES ENTERED

By Burglars on Last Thursday Night.

The grain stores of Joseph Miller, Peter Foye and James Meek were entered by burglars Thursday night, but little was stolen in any of the stores.

A Peculiar Fatality.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—A baby carriage, containing Evelena Moultrie and Sadie Proctor, two colored infants, was thrown on its side on Bay street yesterday, smashing the head of the Moultrie child, killing it instantly, and running over the chest of the other child, inflicting fatal injuries.

Barnum & Bailey Show Has More Horses.

Mr. Editor: To settle the question which show carries the most horses, I will say that Barnum & Bailey carry 120 baggage stock and 312 ring horses, while Buffalo Bill carries 40 baggage and 90 ring horses.

J. W. LANNON,
Barnum & Bailey Show.

It is True

that there is no other tea used so extensively in this city today as the Garden Flower tea sold by us. If you are not using it you don't use the best tea. Commercial Tea Co., opp. post office.

Why Not.

If you are economizing why not look over your printing bills and see if you are not paying too much for printing. Call at this office and get prices on your work, and see if we cannot save money for you.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

You Will Find

OUR HAPPY FOOT SHOE FOR LADIES HAS FILLED A LONG FELT WANT.

PRICE $4.50.

SEE THEM.

Styles and qualities of Shoes at our store not to be found in any Lowell shoe store. That class of goods, that carried only by leading Boston and New York stores, with the difference that our prices ar dollars lower.

Box Calf

FOR LADIES' thick sole Winter Boots is in great demand, but the new boots, lace and button, from Laird, Schober & Co., Phila., made of Box Calf with thick soles is the pink of fashion, are elegant winter boots, widths AA, A, B, C and D. Price $5.

Other grades we have at $4, $3, $2.50. You can see by our assortment our faith in Box Calf. Patrons' shoes dressed and polished FREE at

O'Sullivan Bro's

Opposite City Hall.

THE SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK

MORE OUTRAGES

Turks Kill Many Christians With Impunity.

BUILDINGS OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES TORN DOWN.

The Turks Offer No Assistance to Sufferers.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Affairs here are fast approaching a crisis.

Eight hundred christians were massacred at Khartoot, according to a despatch today and the buildings of the American Missionary society were ransacked and burned to the ground.

News from all the provinces in Asia Minor state that the situation still continues to be grave, and the impression is confirmed that the movement has gone beyond the control of the authorities even if they wished to stop it.

In the district of Maidino where there is a large christian population of Chaldeans and Syrians, whole villages were burned and thus it is indicated that there is a systematic movement against all christians which proves the most serious aspect to the situation.

News of Massacres Confirmed.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—News of the Khartoot massacres was received this morning by the American Missionary society through the Associated Press, and it carried great consternation as the missions in Khartoot were most prosperous and were considered the most secured from trouble. They were situated in the midst of a large Armenian population.

The loss to the buildings, etc., will reach between $150,000 and $100,000.

Still Another Massacre.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Alexandretta in Northern Syria states that a massacre occurred in that town in which many christians were killed in the presence of 300 Turkish soldiers who made no effort to stop the murderers. All Europeans here are in great danger.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Robs the House of Jewelry and Hides It In The Garden.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

GROTON, Mass., Nov. 16—The residence of Mrs. Clara E. Sears in this town was robbed of valuable jewelry and other articles last night, while she was away.

A servant named William Sparks was immediately arrested. He was intoxicated and had considerable money in his possession. This morning when he had sobered off he confessed having stolen the property and told where he had hid it in the garden. The stolen articles were all recovered. Their aggregate value was $2000.

Another Post Office Robbery.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 16.—Thieves entered the post office at East Rochester last night and blowing open the safe secured $300 in cash and $500 in stamps. They escaped.

Matches Cause a Fire.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 16.—The Improved Match Company's building was burned today, and three employes were fatally burned. Fire was caused by friction.

Flanagan Not Guilty.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 16.—John H. Flanagan, charged with the murder of Thomas Page at Litchfield, was discharged today, the evidence being insufficient.

The Unharnessed Colts.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—The Colt case will be settled by arbitration. The terms are not known, but it is said Mrs. Colt will reside in the Bristol residence and will receive an annual amount from Mr. Colt.

Card Party.

A very enjoyable card party was held last evening at the house of Miss Anna Rogers on Bassett street, in honor of her guest, Miss Riordan of Medway. During the evening vocal solos were rendered by Miss Lizzie Fox and Messrs. Walch, Sheehan, Doyle and Quirk; also recitations by Misses Hattie Fox and Mamie Welch. Prof. Tumelty presided at the organ. Miss Rogers was assisted in receiving by Misses Barnes, Welch, Hickey and Clough of Pelham. Refreshments were also served.

Week's Mortality.

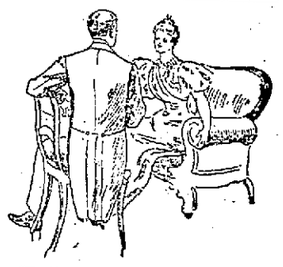
The deaths for the week numbered 26, death rate 16.02 of which five were from scarlet fever.

Who does your printing? THE SUN job print would do it well and save you money.

E. R. DONOVAN, Office: 85 Gorham Street,

Constable and Auctioneer.

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.



Full dress suits all of this season's pattern, made by Rogers, Peet & Co., and absolutely correct in every detail of fashion.

The materials, fine worsted twills and undressed worsteds, are those used by the swellest Fifth Avenue tailors.

The fit is perfect. Prices from $25 to $45 for those lined throughout with silk.

Everything for evening dress, correct, to the nicest point. Lawn cravats and bows. E. & W. collars and cuffs; white or pearl suede and kid gloves, silk protectors, etc.

PUTNAM & SON,
166 Central Street.
Lowell.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. B. O'Connor has recovered from his recent illness and is again able to resume his professional duties.

Hon. Charles H. Allen of this city attended the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' association at the Vendome in Boston last evening.

An elegant pulpit Bible has been donated to Wigginville mission by Miss Blanche Staples, granddaughter of Deacon William H. Wiggin.

Among the Lowell people who are visiting the Atlanta fair, are Mrs. Nicholas Warren Norcross and her daughter, Miss Rebecca Crosby Norcross. On the 6th of November, Miss Norcross read a paper on Iconoclasm in the women's department at the fair.

The younger set were entertained at a tea given at the home of Mrs. Coburn in Pawtucketville by Mrs. Clarence G. Coburn, Miss Grace Coburn, Miss Josephine Butler and Miss Connell yesterday. The American orchestra furnished music, and the luncheon was served by the D. L. Page company.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Lilley J.

The case of Patrick Donahue et als. vs. Mary McNally et al. in which plaintiff sues to recover property which the defendant was appointed guardian of, was taken up yesterday. The plaintiffs allege that the woman has converted the property to her own use and will not give it up. B. D. O'Connell for the plaintiffs and Jeremiah Crowley for the defendants.

The case of Patrick, Elizabeth, Annie Margaret Donahue against Mary McNally to recover value of property inherited by them, by the defendant under a mortgage, was finished and Judge Lilley took the papers. B. D. O'Connell for plaintiffs, Jeremiah Crowley for defendant.

The case of Augusta Taylor vs. Melissa E. Willard, a trustee was unfinished. Plaintiff attached some silverware deposited in the Appleton bank to secure a judgment of $1000 recovered against the defendant. The bank claims that it holds the silverware as trustee for John B. Swift who alleges a bill of sale on the property from one Somers. B. D. O'Connell for plaintiff and W. F. Courtney for defendant.

In the case of John McKenzie vs. City of Lowell Judge Lilley reserved decision. Jerome F. Manning for plaintiff and F. W. Qua for defendant.

THE SUN Job Print leads them all Try us.

Traders' National Bank,

30 Middlesex Street,

and

11 Post Office Avenue.

Mr. D. C. Lester

Will resume his children's Classes, SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Advance 10. a m. Beginners, 2. p. m.

EVENING CLASSES.

Monday, 8 to 10., Beginners.
Tuesday 8 to 11, Private.
Wednesday, 7.45 to 11. Advance and Reception.
Thursday, 8 to 10, Beginners.
Friday, 7.30 to 9.30, Young People.
Saturday, 7.30 to 10.30, Intermediate.

Private Lessons at any hour not occupied in class. Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

D. C. LESTER, 36 Prescott Street.
Member of National Association Teachers of Dancing.

WOOD TO BURN. Get in your stock of Wood for the winter. We have all kinds. Hard wood, soft wood, mill kindling and slabs. Edward Cogger & Co., 155 Church and 23 Concord streets.

$125 UPRIGHT PIANO, in good condition, made by Hallet & Davis, Boston; seven and one third octaves. A bargain for some one. GEORGE A. GARDNER, 20 Prescott Street, Lowell, Mass.

"We'll Make It Hot For You" with our "Century" Parlor Stoves and Ranges

For sale only at

A. E. O'HEIR & CO'S, 16 Merk St.

The Home Furnishers.

REPORT OF FINANCIAL COMMISSION

More Power for Mayor and Single Heads for Departments.

The Legislative and Executive Branches to be Separated—A Purchasing Department to be Established—All Departments to Have Single Heads Responsible to the Mayor—Street and Fire Departments to be Put Under Civil Service Rule—Assessors' Board to be Reorganized—Schools to be Partly Under State Control.

To His Honor the Mayor.—The commission appointed to inquire into the finances of the city of Lowell respectfully report as follows:

The expenditures within the control of the City Council (being the total expenditures of the city exclusive of water service, payment of debt, and state and county taxes), were:

During 1894	$1,870,554.71
During 1880	685,128.71
Excess of 1894 over 1880	$1,185,629.00
Percentage of excess, 116.	

During the same period, the valuation on real and personal property increased but sixty-eight per cent., the increase in population being forty-two per cent.

With such an increase of expenditure, out of all proportion to the increase in valuation, there could but result an extraordinary increase in indebtedness.

The net indebtedness (exclusive of water service), December 31, 1894, was	$1,978,872.01
The net indebtedness December 31, 1880, was	487,560.30
Increase during fifteen years	$1,491,315.71
This is an increase of 309 per cent.	

We have not of late years confined our loans to what are styled permanent improvements but have borrowed to meet ordinary current expenses.

In addition to this showing a temporary loan of $100,000.00 made in 1894 came over and was paid during 1895 from the current receipts. The annual interest on all loans is $159,980.61 or nearly $500 each day.

As the limit of indebtedness is fixed by Public Statute, and as the full amount that can be raised by taxation is so raised each year, unless there is a radical change in methods of expenditure, we shall in the near future reach the limit of borrowing, and we will be forced by our ever increasing interest account to apply to the Legislature to raise the debt limit or authorize an increase in the rate we can tax on property. Either of these remedies would be but temporary and would operate to retard the material progress of the community.

How rapidly we are nearing the debt limit the following exhibit will show:

We were inside the debt limit,	
Dec. 31, 1891	$ 690,570.01
" " 1892	337,918.85
" " 1893	293,345.21
" " 1894	200,915.71

September 20, 1895, (a date chosen because we had an official auditing showing the amount of the sinking funds at that date), we were inside the limit $291,927.63. Loans have, however, been authorized or are pending in the City Council that will reduce this limit to but $100,927.63.

The following table shows what our tax rate was each year per $1000, and what it would have been if we had adopted the "pay as you go" policy:

		TAX RATE.			
1886	$18.00	Would have been			$16.01
1887	16.70	"	"	"	17.42
1888	16.70	"	"	"	19.51
1889	16.10	"	"	"	20.51
1890	17.30	"	"	"	19.11
1891	18.60	"	"	"	20.61
1892	16.50	"	"	"	21.71
1893	16.40	"	"	"	21.41
1894	17.40	"	"	"	21.01
1895	18.00	"	"	"	

In preparing this exhibit the expenditures for extraordinary improvements, as for the City Hall, Memorial Building, High School, Fort Hill Park etc., for which loans were made, have not been charged to the years in which they were made, but only the amount of the Annual Instalments on such loans as they became due each year.

The City of Lowell more than most manufacturing communities is dependent upon manufacturing for prosperity and material progress. The product of its industries must be produced at a cost fixed by competitions which the citizens of Lowell cannot control, or the industries will decline. The cost of raw material, power, transportation, everything that goes to make the cost of a yard of cloth, a shoe, a machine with the exception of taxation is determined by conditions not within the control of the City Council. The Council, however, has the power through taxation to reduce the remuneration of labor.

If taxation is increased it must come out of labor, for the burden of taxation always falls upon labor. The landlord may be assessed but he recoups himself on the rent. The merchant necessarily adds the tax to the cost of his goods, and thus, as has again and again been demonstrated, the working men and women finally pay the taxes.

Now the material prosperity of this community, where the larger portion of the capital invested is that of non-residents, depends upon the purchasing power of the laborer, and the laborer depends on that purchasing power for what he receives of the necessaries and comforts of life. We cannot therefore recommend that the City Council apply to the Legislature for an increase of the debt limit, or for authority to increase the burden of taxation, already excessive. We must retrench expenditures.

The expenditures of the city fall mostly under two general heads, supplies or material and labor.

SUPPLIES OR MATERIAL.

There are as many purchasing agents as there are departments, boards or commissions, and this duty is sometimes exercised by subordinates. While certain staple articles are bought by contract and in some instances favorable rates are obtained, most of the supplies are bought in small quantities; and the practice seems to be common to charge the city more than private purchasers pay. That there are favored dealers appears from an examination of the bills; in fact it is evident that partisan and social influences, at least, are brought to bear on officials to obtain their patronage; again there are not the checks there should be to insure the delivery of the quantities and quality paid for.

It must be evident to all that if supplies were contracted for in quantities under bids called for by public advertisement, there would be a large saving annually to the public treasury. We find the heads of departments favorable to such a system. They estimate the saving that would result at from 20 to 30 per cent. according to the character of the supplies. Such methods of supply are observed by our great private and quasi-public corporations.

LABOR.

In economizing, the first thought with many is to cut wages and salaries. The rule that governs in other occupations seems equitable in fixing the wages of those employed on our public works. The rate paid by other cities for like service must govern here, due allowance being made for the cost of living; for it is not the amount of money the wage earner receives that measures his remuneration but the necessaries and comforts of life that such money will purchase.

It is not the fair wage we would scale; it is the honest day's work we pay for that we want. If able bodied laborers do not render an equivalent for the wages they receive the fault is in the supervision, the management, the system. When in the selection of our higher officers the standard is other than efficiency and integrity and partisan service or affiliation governs, we cannot expect a high degree of efficiency or service in subordinates.

With the exception of certain offices that call for special technical or professional qualifications and that are not therefore sought for by the ordinary place hunter, we have failed to discover that efficiency or integrity make for the retention of a public officer.

During our investigation we have had this disagreeable fact sharply forced upon our notice. Justice requires that we should concede that those who are charged with the selection of the heads of departments are not always conscious of such betrayal of public trust. Partisan prejudice magnifies the minor shortcomings of an official of opposite political faith and glosses over the incompetency of a party associate; but the public treasury has to pay the price of such self-delusion and the expenditures increase.

How long would one of our manufacturing corporations remain solvent, or one of our merchants continue in business, if honest, faithful service by employes went for nothing? We shall cease to hear of inefficient service in our sewers and on our streets when honest, capable service by the officers charged with the administration of the departments is recognized and such officers are sustained when they seek to conduct their offices in the interests of the public.

Partisan considerations should have no weight in the executive departments of government. The distribution of the spoils may be dignified by the name of "politics," but in business circles it is called "breach of trust." Cities that obtain the greatest benefits from municipal government have long since discontinued the partisan test in the selection of executive officers.

There is not a department of our local government the expenditures of which are not increased through the pressure for places by members of the City Council or by those presumed to have influence with them. Every officer recognizes the evil and testifies to the injury it does the service.

By the increase of the number of wards from six to nine, it was sought to provide against such an equal partisan division in the Common Council as prevented the organization of the government until mid-summer of this year; but such a dead-lock is unusual and in stopping the wheels of government, probably did check some expenditures for the time being. It is over-expenditure with which we are dealing; and these are increased by the dead-locks in the election of officers that so frequently occur when the branches of the City Council are of opposite political faith. Unfortunately the act providing for an increase in the number of wards did not go far enough to prevent these dead-locks that furnish opportunities for raids upon the public treasury. Of late years we have had a large number of officers holding over after their terms had expired because of the failure of the two branches of the City Council to agree in an election; and it is in such cases that the pressure upon the officials who are thus in peril approaches to criminality.

The position of a head of a department who desires to render the city honest, efficient service, and preserve an honorable record, when his place is in controversy, and he is "held up" by a member of the Council whose vote will determine his fate, and he is compelled to submit to the official axe or become an instrument to rob the public treasury, is not to be envied. And a community that would submit to such official mis-conduct after it had become fully advised thereof is unfit for self government.

Public officials come before us and inquire "what would you do under the circumstances?" If we do not grant the demands, they say, some one more subservient will succeed us who will, and we will but have sacrificed ourselves without any gain to the city. Your commission cannot condone such breaches of trust; but it can recommend and insist upon such amendments to our charter as will reduce the evils referred to to the minimum or entirely remedy them.

To shut out importunity and secure a body of efficient laborers the state has provided, through a civil service commission, rules that have been adopted in Boston, Cambridge, Newton and possibly elsewhere. The results as certified to us are a reduction of expenses and less criticism of the wage earning force. Laborers in Boston are largely in favor of the system.

The conditions we refer to are not exceptional, they exist in most cities. It is conceded that municipal government is the one conspicuous failure of American institutions. So general is this, that the causes must be fundamental, and must be sought for in our city charters.

NATURE OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

"A city government is a political and not a business corporation." Cities are by statute law in Massachusetts "bodies politic," the main purpose of their organization is political, and they differ distinctively and widely from private and moneyed corporations, both in government, organization and action. (Lincham v Cambridge 109 Mass. 212.)

"An American City is more thoroughly a Commonwealth, it has more of the feelings of a Commonwealth than an English City has," says Freeman. The elder Quincy spoke of Boston as a "Young Republic."

The three great functions of government are Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The failure to separate them is found to be the great defect of the Colonial and Provincial Governments, and conditions analogous to those of which we complain developed under those governments. When John Adams framed the Constitution of Massachusetts the dominant idea he and those associated with him had in mind was to find a remedy for the evils above referred to. He found it in the separation of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, and to his rigid application of this principle, which is recognized in every Chapter of our State Constitution, we are largely indebted for the stability, permanence and beneficence of the Government of our Commonwealth.

When afterwards at London he made his exhaustive reply to the foreign critics of the newly set up American Institutions of Government, entitled "A defence of the Institutions of Government of the United States of America," so important did this principle appear to him, so almost entirely the distinctive and essential feature of these free American Institutions, that it is almost the sole topic considered.

In the preface to the first volume, page 3 (London edition 1794), he said: "Representatives instead of collections of the people, a total separation of the Executive from the Legislative power and of the Judicial from both, and the balance in the Legislative by three independent branches are perhaps the three only discoveries in government since the institutions of Lycurgus." And on page 13 he says "If there is one certain truth to be collected from the histories of all ages, it is this: That the people's rights and liberties and the democratic mixture in a Constitution can never be preserved without a strong executive, or in other words without separating the Executive power from the Legislative. If the Executive power or any considerable part of it is left in the hands either of an aristocratical or democratical assembly, it will corrupt the Legislature as necessarily as rust corrupts iron or as arsenic poisons the human body; and when the Legislature is corrupted the people are undone." And Mr. Adams after a careful inquiry into the character and workings of all governments ancient and modern, most of them representing smaller populations and less important material interests than the City of Lowell, finds that they were beneficent and stable or malign and weak just in the degree that they applied or departed from this principle in the form of their government, and he concludes that it is a principle in nature essential to all organizations or associations of men, political or otherwise.

With the Colonial and Revolutionary struggles fresh in mind, Mr. Adams had in view mainly forced or armed overthrow of popular government. But a city of wage earners wanting and needing opportunities for the development of all the talents they possess that will, through the larger remuneration that would come thereby, bring to them more of the comforts of life, for whose benefit almost entirely free government was established—for the powerful under monarchical institutions monopolized the benefits and advantages of government—with a community like this that finds its local government usurped by and administered for the benefit of a few place hunters, and where a municipal election has come to be a mere struggle for a few offices, is equally undone. Names of governments do not signify. Talents for intrigue and combination working for selfish ends may as surely usurp popular government where the people are indifferent to the opportunities that it offers to them to promote their own interests as armed forces.

When our towns had outgrown their forms of government we sought to set up therein representative governments and here we made the fatal mistake in not taking American models for guidance and applying to them the principles so earnestly insisted upon by those who established the State Government. A new generation has come upon the stage, the evils which were so apparent when the State Government was substituted for the Provincial form had faded from recollection and we did not appreciate the work of the fathers or its importance. And when we framed our City Charters we committed the mistake of going abroad and taking as our model English cities developed and existing under other conditions and with the same defects our fathers had had to deal with in setting up State Government. And we set up these exotic governments between the State and Town governments whose operation had been so beneficent.

So long as our cities were young, population small and interests less diverse and complex, the evils of this form of government were not so apparent, but year by year as population increased, it became more and more evident until Municipal Government has come to be but another name for misgovernment.

It is urged that to increase the power of the Executive is undemocratic. Let an authority speak who has had large experience in Municipal Administrations. We quote from the Valedictory Address of Ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., to the members of the City Council of Boston, January 5th, 1895, referring to the amendments of the City Charter of Boston, which made the Mayor the Chief Executive of the city, in fact as well as in name, and finally separated the Executive department from the City Council: he says on page 170, "Since 1885 therefore we have been living under a form of government which is entirely different from that which preceded, and is a more consistent application of the theory of Executive responsibility than can be found in the organic law of any other large city in this country.

A distrust of Municipal Legislatures and of the capacities of their committees to conduct the Executive business of the City Governments has been the chief feature of Municipal development in this country during the past thirty years. The tendency to substitute the one man power of the Mayor for the unwieldy and irresponsible machinery of the City Council and its committees has been deprecated by some as contrary to European precedence and it has been denounced by others as un-American and un-Democratic. It must be conceded that the common argument that as most of the city's work is Executive in character, it should for that reason be vested in an Executive officer, is refuted by the experience of foreign cities, most of which are admittedly well governed under the committee system. The concentration of power in the Mayor's hands is to be defended not so much on business as on political grounds. The Legislative system works well enough in the cities of Europe where the property-owners are in control, but it has worked very badly in the larger cities of this country under Universal Suffrage. As the voting list expands and the membership of the City Council increases, it has been found more and more difficult to elect a body that in its committee work represents with any approach to fidelity the desires of the citizens as a whole respecting the conduct of Executive work.

When the public business becomes voluminous and difficult, our municipal legislatures tend to degenerate into irresponsible debating societies; they represent local and special interests rather than the public interests as a whole; their committees are still further removed from responsibility to the public; and the results are inefficiency, extravagance, and a complete failure to administer the business of the city as the people on the whole desire. Under these circumstances the executive powers of the government have in many of our cities been transferred to the Mayor as that member of the city government nearest and more responsible to the people. The Mayor, unlike the members of the City Council, cannot shield himself behind a committee report or a majority vote; he is less open to influences by the organized private and special interests of the city, because he is elected by the people as a whole, and must account to them; and his control makes the government more truly democratic by bringing it closer to the people, and by making it more responsive to the popular will. Thus we turn to a form of government more democratic both in fact and theory. In a pure democracy there is no room for representative institutions, and although government by direct popular vote has failed whenever tried in populous communities, it should be remembered that government by committees of an elected body is not democracy in the true and original sense. The new system is in theory more democratic than the legislative committee system, and is moreover a distinctively American idea. For a strong and independent executive is that feature of the political institutions of this country which distinguishes them most completely from the parliamentary forms of government common in European states.

In practice the plan has, I think, worked well; immeasurably better, at least, than the old one. It has brought about better results in the separate departments; it has secured a closer co-operation between them, and it has rendered easier the practice of economy. It imposes great labor on the Mayor, and it makes him literally responsible in the eyes of the people for everything that goes wrong, even in respect to matters over which he has no control; but, on the other hand, the honors and opportunities of the office are co-equal with its difficulties.

The doctrine of executive responsibility and control is, therefore, democratic in theory, American in origin, and successful in practice. The American people may claim to have practically invented two new and distinct forms of municipal government, the town meeting and the city charter, in which all the executive power is reposed in the Mayor. The former has been a successful feature of our English institutions for two centuries and a half; the latter is but a few years old, it is still on trial and capable of development and improvement." Mr. Matthews says in a note that this change was from the outset bitterly antagonized by the City Council and not until 1891 did the legislative branch thoroughly accept the limitations on its power imposed in 1885. Since 1891 there has been little question even in the City Council of the wisdom of the change.

Boston is not alone in enforcing this separation of the executive and legislative functions of government. Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cleveland and other leading cities have applied the same principle in the framing of their reformed charters with equally satisfactory results. Of cities of our class, Worcester has made it the distinctive feature of its new charter and the Chief Executive of that city testifies to the good results that have followed, and that this feature is daily coming to be more and more appreciated by the citizens.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend that the Charter be amended so as to provide as follows:

The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city, and the executive powers of the city shall be vested in him and be exercised by him either personally or through the several officers and boards in their respective departments, under his general supervision and control.

Heads of departments and boards and commissions and officers performing analogous duties, with the exception of the school committee, the police commission and the trustees of the public library, shall be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, without term. The Mayor may suspend or remove any such officer for such cause as he shall deem sufficient and shall set forth in the order of suspension or removal, provided that an order for the suspension or removal of any such officer alleging partisan reasons shall be void, and provided further that the head of the Department of Supplies may be removed without the consent of the aldermen and the auditor shall not be removed without the consent of the City Council. The Mayor shall have power to detail an officer to perform the duties of an office becoming vacant by such suspension or removal or from any other cause, or to make a temporary appointment to the same, provided that no officer shall be suspended for more than three weeks without the consent of the Board of Aldermen; and provided further, that when an office has become vacant by removal or otherwise the Mayor shall nominate a person to permanently fill such vacancy within two weeks from the date the vacancy occurs. And the Mayor shall within two weeks from the date a nominee is rejected by the Board of Aldermen make another nomination for the same office and so continue until it is permanently filled.

A person who has been twice rejected by the Board of Aldermen shall not again be nominated for the same office for six months thereafter, within the same municipal year, unless the Aldermen shall by a yea and nay vote so request.

The Mayor shall cause to be kept a record of all his official acts, and for that purpose and to aid him in his official duties, he may, without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen, appoint one or more clerks.

Neither the city council nor either branch thereof, nor any committee or member thereof, shall directly or indirectly take part in the employment of labor, the expenditure of public money, the purchase of materials or supplies, the construction, alteration or repair of any public works or other property, or in the care, custody or management of the same, or in general in the conduct of the executive or administrative business of the city, except as may be necessary for defraying the contingent and incidental expenses of the City Council or of either branch thereof, nor shall they or either of them take part in the making of contracts.

The administrative boards and officers having the charge of a department, shall have the power to appoint and employ and to discharge and remove all subordinate officers, clerks and assistants in their respective departments; and they shall keep a record, subject to inspection, of all so appointed and employed, and of all discharged and removed, and, in case of discharge and removal, of the grounds therefor.

The several administrative boards and officers shall within their respective departments make and execute all necessary contracts except for the purchase of materials and supplies, employ all labor, have charge of the construction, alteration and repair of all public buildings and works, have the entire care, custody and management of all public works, institutions, buildings and other property, and shall in general have the immediate direction and control of all executive and administrative business, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the City Council from, by ordinance, delegating or transferring any of the duties imposed upon the head of a department, board or commission to another head of a department, board or commission.

There shall be a department of material and supplies, and all material and supplies shall be purchased by the chief or head of such department subject to the approval of the Mayor. So far as is practicable purchases shall be by public advertisement and under contract to be approved by the Mayor. The head of the department of material and supplies shall be appointed by the Mayor without term and may be removed by him for such cause as he may specify in the order of removal.

No sum appropriated for a specific purpose shall be expended for any other purpose, and no expenditure shall be made and no liability incurred by or on behalf of the city until the City Council has duly voted an appropriation sufficient to meet such expenditure or liability, together with prior unpaid liabilities which are payable therefrom, except that, after the expiration of the financial year and before the

Continued on Page 5.

OFFUTT & PIERCE

35 and 39 MARKET STREET.

NO FANCY PRICES AT THIS STORE!!

We don't pay them. Don't ask you to.

We buy right. We sell right, and it didn't take the people long to find it out.

The more we sell the cheaper we buy.

The cheaper we buy the cheaper we sell.

INVESTIGATE.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Don't you need a few Chairs or a Table before Thanksgiving. We show a good many styles, and can please you.

HOUSEHOLD STOVES.

All stove dealers tell you their stoves are the best, but all of them do not have stoves that will back up what they say. We never have nor can we say too much in favor of the HOUSEHOLD STOVES. They are ready to back up all we claim and that is considerable.

CARPETS

No trouble to show our splendid stock of Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Oil Cloth, Linoleums, ect., to our patrons. The goods ought to be shown because they illustrate the cream of the season's production. Our customers will find no less than 100 different designs, all new, fresh, artistic and strikingly appropriate to the room for which they are intended.

Hair Mattresses.

We can't give you the best Hair Mattress for $10.00 but can give you what you buy, and should you decide to have one of our best Mattresses you will never have to buy another to take its place.

Chamber Sets.

We show a large assortment of Chamber Sets and should you buy one of the cheap ones you get one just as WELL MADE as if you paid twice as much for it.

LOOK US UP.

OFFUTT & PIERCE

RELIABLE HOUSEFURNISHERS

35 and 39 MARKET STREET,

LOWELL.

5 O'CLOCK EXTRA

BAY STATE DAY

Gov. Greenhalge Holds an Official Reception.

SPEECHES MADE BY MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Gov.-Elect Bradley of Kentucky Spoke.

ATLANTA, Nov. 16.—The governor of Massachusetts, with his staff and the exposition commissioners from the Bay State, yesterday celebrated Massachusetts day at the exposition. Their public ceremonials were conducted in the Massachusetts building, which is one of the largest and finest station buildings on the grounds. Curtis Guild, Jr., presided over the exercises. President Collier and Mayor King, on behalf of the exposition and city, made excellent talks, after which President Guild introduced Governor Atkinson, who delivered an address on behalf of the state. Governor-elect Bradley of Kentucky made a short and stirring speech. Governor Greenhalge said in part: "Your cordial greeting is a most inspiring prelude of the performance of a delightful duty. I came here charged with a message as lofty and loving, as full of affection and respect, as the ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts can send, or the imperial state of Georgia can receive."

Eyes Turned Toward the Leon.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—It is reported that there is on board the Norwegian fruit steamship Leon, which will reach this port today, a delegation of officers of the Cuban republic. There is no law by which the customs authorities can prevent the landing of the officers from the Cuban republic at this port, as the allegation of the purpose of their mission, that is to secure arms and recruits to aid in the rebellion, is based only on surmise. It is stated that Captain Svanoe, commanding this ship, upon his arrival here, will be arrested by the officers of the revenue marine on the charge of having violated the neutrality laws in landing, about three trips ago, on the south coast of Cuba, a filibustering expedition.

Possible Loophole For Robber.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The question has arisen as to whether Russell, the post-office robber, who escaped to Europe from a jail in New York, and was afterward arrested at Bruges, Belgium, can be secured through extradition proceedings. The Belgian law knows no such offense as an attempt to break into and rob a postoffice, and United States officials are striving to arrange the extradition warrant so that it shall, while properly defining the offense, still fall within the terms of the extradition treaty.

A Tame Session.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The evidence offered at the investigation of the administration of the no-license law in this city last night was not very startling. Officer Ashport, one of the men upon whom considerable suspicion had been cast, declared that no man ever gave him a dollar for not enforcing the law, and said he would not believe Lattinville, Hayes, Sumpter and other ex-liquor dealers on oath.

Revenue Statistics For October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The monthly statement of imports and exports issued by the bureau of statistics shows the total amount of domestic merchandise exported during October was $35,092,333, as against $32,432,422 during October of last year. The imports of dutiable merchandise during October aggregated $37,306,720, as compared with $29,404,318 during the same month in 1894. The exports of gold during October amounted to $1,875,897, and the imports $1,787,773. Silver was exported to the amount of $4,594,447, while the imports aggregated $1,325,127.

Speed Trial Two Weeks Hence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Texas will be undocked at New York on the 20th inst., and her steam trials at the dock will begin on the 23d. It will require at least a week to complete these, so that the vessel will not be ready for her speed trial until Dec. 1.

Embezzler Heavily Punished.

IRONTON, O., Nov. 16.—Ex-Secretary M. G. Clay of Lawrence county was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary and to pay a fine of $11,000, he having pleaded guilty to embezzlement of the county's funds.

Agricultural Press Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Heads of 60 agricultural papers published in various parts of the country met here yesterday to form a national association of agricultural men. A committee on permanent organization was appointed.

Scheme Didn't Work.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to a building right in the center of the business part of the water front section of the city. There is no clew to the firebug.

Committed For Trial For Fraud.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 16.—Harvey, Green, Donnelly and Thurbern, the Union bank directors, were yesterday committed for trial. Eight charges were found against them for publishing false and fraudulent annual statements of the bank, and declaring dividends to the shareholders when no profits were earned.

Bids For New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The bids for the proposed new battleships to be built will be opened on the 30th inst. It is expected that there will be only four bids, which will be submitted by the Bath (Me.) iron works, the Union iron works of San Francisco, the Newport News Shipbuilding company and the Cramps.

Proceedings Kept Secret.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In the Knights of Labor general assembly yesterday the report of the committee on grievances was considered, unusual secrecy being observed, as it deals with personal grievances within the order.

Grangers Get Seventh Degree.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16.—The principal event of the National Grange convention yesterday was the conferring of the seventh degree upon nearly 2000 grangers.

A BETTER HARBOR

What Is Most Desired by the Business Men of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The annual banquet of the Merchants' association was held at the Vendome hotel last night. The great hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the representative business men of Boston and other New England cities, and, as the speakers referred to the solidity of the old Puritan enterprises, and by their earnest words spurred their hearers on to continued progress and attendant prosperity, the walls echoed and re-echoed hearty cheers.

The principal topic of discussion was the improvements needed in Boston harbor to advance the interests of commerce. The tenor of the speeches is shown in the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas the present commerce of the port of Boston places it second in importance in the United States; and

Whereas the waterways into and within the harbor of Boston are inadequate to fulfill the requirements of its growing commerce, and are insufficient for the largely increased size of modern steamships; and

Whereas it is desirable that Boston, in order to retain its present commercial leadership, should be provided with ample waterways and safe approaches;

Resolved, That this association invites the senators and representatives in congress from this commonwealth and from all the New England states to unite in asking from congress an appropriation of not less than $3,605,000 for the purpose of deepening, straightening and widening existing channels as far up as the Charlestown navy yard to the depth of 30 feet at mean low water, and a width of not less than 1200 feet, and of opening a fair waterway for vessels of the largest class through Broad sound into the President roads in Boston harbor.

Quincy Accepts.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Josiah Quincy today formally accepted the Democratic nomination for mayor in a letter of considerable length, in which he reviews the scope of power and responsibilities incumbent upon the mayor of Boston. He states that he would not weaken the powers or divide the responsibilities of the mayor's office; moreover, the mayor should be more than the head of the administration department of the city. He should promote the commercial development of Boston and its industrial development as a center of manufacturing and mercantile trades.

A Million For Missions.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—The missionary committee of the Methodist church devoted yesterday apportioning the $1,000,000 appropriated for missions. Most of the appropriations are 7 per cent less than those of last year, but the appropriations for Nebraska and Wyoming were increased on account of the difficulties with which the churches had to contend last year, owing to the drought.

An Age of Progress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Beginning tomorrow night, the Northwestern railroad in connection with the Union Pacific and its western connections, will send a train from Chicago through to San Francisco in three days. This, in connection with the fast trains from New York, makes the run from New York to San Francisco four days, as against a run of 10 days 10 years ago.

To Pitch For Giants.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Manager Irwin of the New York Baseball club has signed James B. Seymour, a pitcher, of Albany. Seymour is 18 years old, 6 feet tall and weighs about 170 pounds. He is left handed. Seymour's record last year shows that in all games played his average of strike-outs was 16 men a game.

Steam Chest Exploded.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 16.—At the Pacific mills yesterday afternoon, Thomas H. Conlin, a machinist, was almost instantly killed by an exploding steam chest. The latter was entirely new and was having a preliminary test.

Recipients of De Campos' Leniency.

HABANA, Nov. 16.—The insurgent leaders Gervasion, Rodericues, Otero, Aurelio and Hevia have been pardoned by General Campos, and will leave tomorrow for New York.

Is Corbett Afraid?

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 16.—Dan Stuart received the following last night from W. A. Brady, in answer to his offer: "Corbett has retired from the ring."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The murderers of Bicyclist Lenz are under arrest.

Laodamia won the Derby cup at New market, Eng.

Sir George Newnes will, it is said, challenge for the America's cup.

Mrs. Gougar asks for a new trial of her case against Elijah A. Morse.

Government public and private schools are to be established in Korea.

A second dividend may be paid to members of the defunct Order of Aegis.

The greater New York bill seems sure to pass the legislature of that state.

A Chicago business man was killed by detectives who took him for a burglar.

The Tufts school at Medford, Mass., is closed on account of a diphtheria scare.

A motor cycle club started from New York for Chicago, a distance of 960 miles.

China's act in granting privileges to Germany may provoke France and Russia.

The Methodist Episcopal missionary conference appropriated $1,000,000 for missions.

The London Daily News says the Trinidad question is nearing a solution favorable to Brazil.

Forty-eight persons in a British steam-launch are thought to have been drowned near Nagasaki, Japan.

Cornelius Gray & Co., grocers and provision dealers, Worcester, Mass., filed a voluntary petition in insolvency.

Secretary Carlisle will attempt to procure a more just appropriation for salaries for lifesaving station superintendents.

William G., Nichols of Farmington, Conn., who, with E. H. Simonds, stole a horse and wagon, was arrested at Worcester, Mass.

The A. P. A.'s controlled the Republican municipal convention at Springfield, Mass., and nominated Charles L. Long for mayor.

The New Britain (Conn.) Machine company, manufacturers of the J. T. Case engine, shipped three of the engines to Moscow, Russia.

The world's standing paced class A bicycle record for one-third of a mile was lowered at Salina, Kan., by Frank Eberhardt, the time being 33s.

At a meeting of the Gloucester (Mass.) aldermen, the city treasurer gave notice of receiving from the executors of Samuel E. Sawyer's will $14,000, left to the city for various purposes.

The Spofford Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Clerks in the office of the auditor of the state department have practically completed their investigation of the accounts of Mr. Spofford, the librarian of congress. All of those concerned in the investigation are extremely reticent as to their findings, but it is understood that nothing has been ascertained involving Mr. Spofford's personal honesty.

WHEELS OF TRADE

Seem to be Suffering a Temporary Blockade.

THE SHOE SHIPMENTS ARE FALLING OFF.

Good Demand for Cotton and Woolens.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: The score about gold exports had no real significance, and although $2,500,000 more will go out today, the stock market has been recovering.

The government monthly crop report has caused, as usual, rather more uncertainty as to its interpretation than previously existed as to crops. The cotton statement, lacking account of acreage on which it is based was of only speculative value, and the mere rumor that Mr. Neill had reduced his estimate of the crop actually weighed more than the official estimate.

Wheat perplexes the oldest inhabitant. There is really little reason to expect a yield larger than last year's, but western receipts of 8,202,954 bushels, against 4,020,690 last year, do not mean scarcity of wheat. Probably it is true that the attempt to induce farmers to keep back their wheat in July has ended, as usual, in much bigger sales at lower prices in November.

Corn is scarcely lower, but all know that the supply will largely exceed all home and foreign demands.

The demand for products of iron and steel falls off. Prices are sinking, having declined 2.7 per cent for the week and 6.4 per cent from the highest point.

Buyers Look For Lower Prices.

Shipments of boots and shoes are 58,819 cases for the week, against 72,452 last year. Because buyers expect lower prices, many of the works have closed, and manufacturers are offering considerable reductions.

The woolen manufacture has to meet this year with two difficulties, the remarkable demand for clay worstods, which has encouraged an advance of 10 per cent in price, and the heavy imports of woolen goods. But sales of wool continue large, in spite of the fact that part of the works are closed or working only part force.

The cotton mills are running well, and find a very good demand for products, though it is not of late fully sustained.

The volume of domestic trade appears from the clearing house exchanges 17 per cent larger than last year, but 11.4 per cent smaller than in 1892, and it is the more noteworthy because in some departments the movement has been unusually large.

The earnings of railroads, 3.6 per cent greater than last year for the first week of November, and 2.9 per cent less than in 1892, are better than for the previous four weeks, and tonnage movements are 12 per cent larger than in any previous year.

Failures in the first week of November amounted to $2,791,475, against $3,844,445 last year, and for October show liabilities of $15,637,921, against $11,127,290 last year, and $24,965,132 in 1893.

For the past week failures have been 283 in the United States, against 270 last year, and 49 in Canada, against 38 last year.

A Three-Cornered Party.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The Municipal Reform party, a new body made up of Prohibitionists, Populists and Socialists, held a convention last night and nominated Frank A. E. Parsons for mayor. Seven candidates for aldermen and one for street commissioner were also nominated. The platform declares for the initiative and referendum system of legislation, municipal ownership of gas plants, electric light works, street railways, etc.; abolition of the saloon and of the contract system in city work; the establishment of a legal working day of eight hours. Resolutions in sympathy with the Cuban insurgents were adopted.

By Way of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16.—A prominent Spaniard here, who is in touch with the Spanish government, says that before Spain will concede Cuban independence or permit the island to come under a United States protectorate or rule, she will throw Cuba into the hands of England, conceding to England ostensible possession for a number of years until England collects the sum of money which is due her from Spain for advances made to Spain to carry on the war with Cuba.

In Memory of Judge Aiken.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Memorial services to the late Judge David Aiken were held at the courthouse here yesterday, with Judge Fessenden on the bench. There was a large attendance of the members of the bench and bar, including Chief Justice Mason of the supreme court, who delivered the principal eulogy. The courtroom was crowded with people from all ranks of life.

Life Ended by Poison.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Catharine F. Goodwin, who was known on the stage up to three years ago as Marjorie Bonner, was found dead in her room yesterday. There were indications that the young woman had died in convulsions after taking an overdose of morphine. Miss Goodwin had been doing theatrical dressmaking for the past three years, and is said to have contracted the drinking habit.

No Fun For Passengers.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—Steamer Manhattan, which left New York Tuesday evening, arrived here at midnight, after a rough voyage. She put into Bass River Wednesday morning, and was detained there until Thursday morning. A number of passengers were taken off by lifeboats, and made eight miles through a very heavy sea.

Big Concern Declared Bankrupt.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Judge Pardee, in the United States circuit court here, yesterday, in the suit of the United States Electric Security company of Boston, declared the Louisiana Electric light company bankrupt, and appointed two receivers. The Louisiana Electric Light company is the largest one in the south.

No Comparison

No printing establishment in this city compares with THE SUN Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

Freeman

Photographer, Hildreth Building.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

An Interesting Incident of the Big Railway Strike Told by Mayor Pingree.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit has raised the ire of the Chicago press by statements made in the book he has recently published. The Chicago Tribune says editorially:

It is alleged in his book that the army officers who were ordered here at the time of the Debs strike and riots held a meeting after they had been in Chicago a few days, compared notes and came to the conclusion that there was no emergency demanding the presence of regulars, but that the troops had been ordered to Chicago to side with the corporations in an industrial struggle. It is alleged further that—

"These officers did not confine themselves to the mere expression of indignation. Their patriotic feeling led them further than that. They denounced among themselves the advisers of the president of the United States, who had sent them on such a mission. It was not the spirit of insubordination, but of righteous indignation against being used against the defenseless and the weak and to bolster up wrong and greed, which animated many regular officers.

"In their righteous anger they were willing to give their views to the public, and a second meeting was to be held to formulate those views, which were to be spread over the length and breadth of the land to the people of the republic."

These alleged "facts," he says, became known to the authorities at Washington, and the court martialing of these officers was ordered, but the order was rescinded because the president was afraid to press the matter. The papers of this city are said to have been aware of all this, but to have suppressed it. The Chicago papers knew of no such "facts," and did not suppress them.

Extent of the Advance.

The Cleveland Leader, in an article written for political capital, gives the following interesting statistics:

The reduction of wages which began in 1892 and continued through 1893 and 1894 amounted on the average to 20 per cent, as has been proved by thorough investigation. The actual losses to labor by those reductions during the 2½ years were at least $1,000,000,000, an average of $200 for each of the 5,000,000 workers, or about $80 a year. The average advance of 10 per cent received by 200,000 workers means a restoration of about half the loss, or $40 a year. For the half year since last April the restoration has amounted to $20. For the 200,000 who have received the increase of 10 per cent the restoration amounts to $4,000,000. In brief, but $4,000,000 of the $1,000,000,000 lost during the panic has been restored to labor. But 200,000 persons have been benefited by that restoration. Four million eight hundred thousand workers are still waiting for the restoration of a loss of $996,000,000.

McBride's Views.

In a recent speech at Pittsburg President John McBride of the American Federation is reported to have said:

"Corporate capital must be dethroned and the people become the owners of all public necessities. The right of corporations to oppress labor comes from labor itself. If you want to restrict the privileges and abuses of capital, you must pursue a different course in your trades unions, and I say to you it has come when labor must shake off partisan shackles and be free men. Be patriots, not partisans. If I had my way, there would be a labor party that would sweep all the evils from the land. You can't strike a blow by a strike or a shot, but you can rout corporate power by the intelligent use of the ballot."

HORSELESS STAGES.

Novel Line of Vehicles to Be Operated in British Columbia.

Horseless wagons are soon to be adopted in the west on a large scale. A company is being formed with $500,000 capital to operate a line of such vehicles between Ashcroft and Barkerville, B. C., a distance of some 200 miles. Ashcroft is on the line of railway, and Barkerville is in the heart of the gold region. There is a fine wagon road the whole length of the route, and at present a big business is being done by horse stage lines. But in the Cariboo country everything the horses eat has to be imported at a heavy expense, and the road runs through such a mountainous region the horses do not last long.

The company thinks it can handle the business of both passengers and freight, including the ore output of the mines, with an adaptation of one of the oil motor wagons that have been designed for use on this route, and at a much cheaper rate than by the present horse stages.

The provincial legislature has been asked to pass a bill granting the company the privilege of operating horseless carriages on all the main routes in the Cariboo region. By government direction the wagons are to be constructed with extra wide tires in order that their use may be beneficial rather than injurious to the roads. While oil motors are to be used for the present, the company believes it will soon be able to adopt storage electric battery motors.—New York Sun.

Presidential Possibilities.

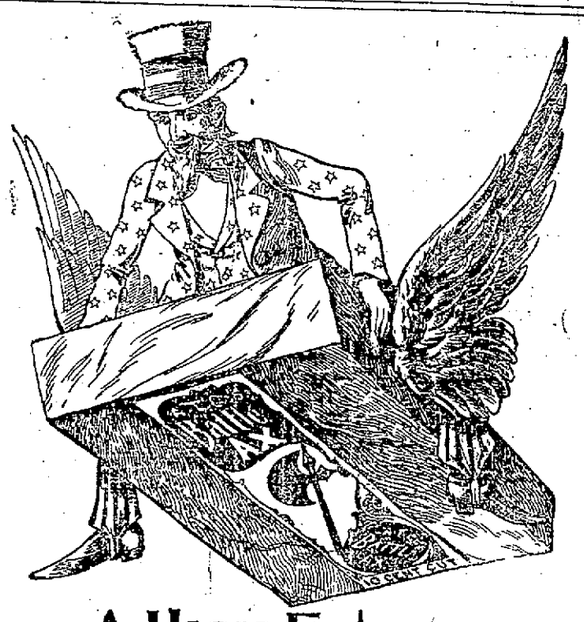
Ex-Governor Boies has made a record which will keep the other presidential possibilities guessing until after the national Democratic convention has spoken. There is not a presidential candidate in the field today who holds so enviable a position as that occupied by ex-Governor Boies. He is the logical northern Democratic candidate for the presidency.—Butte Miner

The Allison boom isn't making as much noise as some other booms. But it must not be forgotten that the effort required to make a noise is frequently very exhausting.—Chicago Tribune.

The idea that Mr. Whitney is gradually retiring from the directorates of large corporations in order that he may give his attention to the third term for Cleveland movement is nonsense. That he wants to be in position to help along the first term for Whitney movement is not improbable. —New York Mercury.

Of course Mr. Harrison has not shied his hat into the presidential ring. Some of the other candidates might make way with the hat, and there would be nothing left of the Harrison boom if that remarkable hat should happen to disappear.—Peoria Herald.

Colonel Bill Morrison must note a painful tendency on the part of some people to treat his boom as a sort of practical joke. —Chicago Tribune.



A HIGH FLYER

BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR 10 CENTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

CORSET DEP'T

We take pleasure in announcing that we have this week at our store a professional corset fitter from New York, representing the Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers of the Celebrated Ball's and Kabo Corsets.

The peculiar merits of these Corsets need only to be known to be appreciated, and we trust that all our patrons will avail themselves of the opportunity of being properly fitted with one of these Celebrated Corsets.

They are the only unbreakable Corsets made at popular prices and fit like a glove.

We desire it distinctly understood that our customers are not expected to purchase a corset after a fitting is made, unless they so desire.

Department, Merrimack Street, Rear.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' OUTSIDE GARMENTS FOR TODAY.

About 600 JACKETS from one of New York's best manufacturers, to be close out at about One-third Less than Regular Prices, made in the very latest style of A No. 1 material, and finished as only first class work should be.

At $6.50	At $6.50
At 7.50	At 7.50
At 9.00	At 9.00
At 10.00	At 10.00
At 12.50	At 12.50

Materials all in the new rough effect with new shield front and buttoned high in the neck.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.

The Gov. Winthrop Ranges

Excell all others for Baking and their Heating Stoves are the greatest economizers on Fuel. The celebrated Stoves may be seen at M. O'Flaherty's at 78-81 Market Street. He also does all kinds of Piping and Plumbing, and all kinds of Tinsmithing. Give us a call at

79 to 81 MARKET STREET

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.

Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding, Blank Books a Specialty

42 CHURCH STREET

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

54 Appleton Street,

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EDWARD CAWLEY,

Office: 131 Central Street

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Coal

of all kinds. Also dealer in Wood, Lime and Cement. Agent for the celebrated Portland drain and sewer pipe. Elevator, Rogers street bridge.

WANT COLUMN

DEAR READERS—I have all the knives, forks, spoons and jewelry I can plate; made $47 last week; plate gold, silver, nickle and white metal; bought best outfit made of Gray & Co., Dept. 7, Columbus, O. Are responsible, send all materials, trade secrets, teach agents. Write them and make money easy. WM. DEAN.

WANTED—Female clerk in a business office. Give reference and wages desired. Address "Business" SUN office.

WANTED—Girls in our finishing department. Pickering Knitting Co., Lowell.

WANTED—Misses Keefe and Stevens, dressmakers, at room 7, Associate building, wish to have the ladies of this city know that they can have their dressmaking done in the latest and most fashionable style at the lowest prices of any dressmaking establishment in the city. For first-class work any order we receive we guarantee entire satisfaction. Open day and evening. Remember the place, room 7, Associate building, Merrimack street.

BRIGHT ACTIVE YOUNG MEN Wanted to act as agents for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York. Permanent employment for the right parties. Apply to Agent J. J. Connolly, room 12, Runels building.

SALESMEN—to take orders and collect. $50 bond, signed by a business firm, required. Exclusive territory, $22 to $75 weekly. For particulars, address P. O. Box 1354, New York City.

LADY or man to hand friends or neighbors my samples. Send Albert Wood, Perfumer, 716 Woodward, Detroit, Mich., ten cents for five trial bottles Satin-Scent Perfumes, receive outfit offer.

LOST—A gold ring, either at Huntington hall or on Merrimack or Central streets. Reward at SUN office.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Appleton street, a nice boarding and lodging house. Lots of boarders. This is a good place and cheap and must be sold. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

SALESMAN—Salary or commission with expenses paid. Exclusive territory. Permanent place and must be filled quick. Exceptional chance for a hustler. Blackford & Co., Toronto, Can.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays $28 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Reply with stamped envelope Mrs. S. A. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, two-tenement house and barn, sheds, lots of fruit, 3960 feet of land. Price $3000. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

FOR SALE—In N. H., a good farm of 40 acres 3 miles from depot. Good cottage house and barn and sheds. This is a good place and it is a bargain. Price $660. G. L. Hubbard, P. O. block, room 4.

FOR SALE—In Ward 4, near Smith street, 4-tenement block, always rented. Pays 12 per cent. This is a bargain and must be sold. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, consisting of one mantle bed, square piano, reason for selling, want of room, 780 Gorham street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE—In Ward 4, near School street, good two-story house of 7 rooms, all in first class repair. Large lot of land. Price $1500 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—Good, pleasant, convenient tenements of 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, at 79 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, 10 minutes walk from City Hall, 7 rooms and bath a large lot of land, price $1460, $100 down, balance as rent. Charles W. Pinkham, 45 Merrimack street, Lowell.

FOR SALE—A beautiful farm of 250 acres, good buildings, grafted orchards, over $2000 worth of wood and timber to pay for farm, cut over 30 tons of No. 1 hay last year, 4 1-2 miles from depot, 2 1-2 miles to Creamery, land slopes to south. Beautiful view if sold this month, will throw in crops, will take $1400, $400 down balance to suit. Apply to Charles W. Pinkham, 45 Merrimack street, old P. O. Block, Lowell.

FOR SALE—In Centralville near Bridge street, good two-story house. Large lot of land. Small amount down. Price $1350. G. L. Hubbard, room 4, P. O. block.

Real Estate House

OF

Wm. H. EMERY,

Room 29A Hildreth Building (old Post Office)

House lots 6000 feet from City Hall, at the head of the new Moody street bridge, $280 and up.

These lots are 40 to 50 feet wide and 80 to 97 feet deep and contain about 4000 square feet of land.

Terms are very easy. Payments by the month or year. Call for plans.

On Cross street, cottage of 7 rooms, steam heat, 4000 feet of land; $3900.

In Pawtucketville, new cottage, 7 rooms, bath, cemented cellar; $1450, on easy terms, $100 down, balance same as rent.

Houses and house lots in all parts of the city on easy terms.

A. J. RYAN, Agent

What More

Can we say to convince you of the superior merits of ELLINGWOOD'S COUGH BALSAM. It has been thoroughly tried and tested in this city, and wherever used is spoken of in the highest terms.

The great temptation is to let a cough or cold run too long and allow it to become firmly fastened, with the danger that it may become deep seated and chronic. No matter what stage the cold is at,

ELLINGWOOD'S

GOUGH BALSAM

Will relieve at once. Try it now for that cough and be convinced. Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers.

25c., 50c., $1.00 a Bottle.

Ellingwood & Co.

APOTHECARIES,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, do you know, Style, Service and Comfort is secured by Buying

SHOES

AT THE

Eagle Shoe Store

215 DUTTON STREET.

J. J. LONERGAN, Prop.

GO TO

CAVANAUCH & DISSAULT

FOR

Fine Custom Tailoring

42 CENTRAL STREET.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. Boody, Manager.

Nov. 14, 15, 16, Matinee Saturday, The Reigning American Attraction,

FOX & WARD'S REFINED

MINSTRELS!

Evening Prices, 50, 35, 25, 20, 15, 10c. Matinee Prices, orchestra floor, 25, 25, 15c.; gallery 10c.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, Nov. 18, 19, 20.

A. Q. SCAMMON & CO. IN "THE BURGLAR."

Under the Direction of A. Q. Scammon.

Four Act Comedy-Drama by

MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS

Author of "Alabama," founded on his famous sketch "Editha's Burglar."

PRICES—Evening, 50, 35, 25, 20, 15, 10. MATINEE—Orchestra Floor, 35, 25, 15; Gallery 10c.

Merit Wins

Winter after winter we have been selling

Goodale's Cough Cure

For the troublesome and dangerous coughs and colds so peculiar to New England, and always with satisfactory results. Those who know it, know it well, and to those who have never tried it we earnestly advise a trial, knowing you will receive benefit from it. It only costs

25 Cents For a Trial Bottle.

SOLD AT

GOODALE'S

Drug Store

217 Central Street, Fiske's Block.

Jack Frost

Is with us every day and will be for the next six months, and in order to keep him out of your houses you should consult

D. H. Wilson

And he will explain to you how easy he can put either steam or hot water at a small cost in your house, making it as warm as summer. Do not order until you call and see

D. H. WILSON,

No. 279 DUTTON STREET.

Boston and Maine Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION

Corrected to October 20, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.03 12.46, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.50, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.16 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.50, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Exeter, and Dover, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.40, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N.H., Salmon Falls, Sacco and Portland, 6.50, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.30 a.m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Bangor; Belfast, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones of Rockland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p. m.

Southern Division.

On and After Oct. 20, 1895, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:—

For Boston—5.45, 6.30, *8.58, *7.45, *8.50, *9.00, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, *3.00, 4.30, *6.33 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.45 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston.—5.48, 6.34, *8.53, $7.01, $7.18, $*7.27, *7.48, *8.57, 9.03, *9.50 11.03, 11.45 a.m.; 12.16, 1.43, *3.03, *4.05, 4.33, 5.29, *5.30, 6.24, 7.52 p.m. SUNDAYS, $*7.38, $*1.27, 5.45, *9.16 a. m; $4.22, $5.58 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.30, $7.01, 7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.40, 4.30 p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., $4.22, $5.58 p.m.

*Express. $Northern Depot only. †Via Bedford.

For Lawrence—6.30, 10.00 a. m; 4.15, 5.50 p. m.

For Salem and Way Stations—7.38 a. m.; 1.26, 5.50 p. m.

☞Time given below is from Middlesex street station.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.09, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p.m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 1.00, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Greenfield, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.14 9.45 a.m; 12.11, 1.00, 1.42, 3.43, 5.42, 6.20, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3 a.m., 2.00, 8.02, 8.13, 8.43 p. m.

For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.14, 9.45 a. m; 12.11, (1.42 to Franklin and Bristol only), 5.42, 8.13 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40 a. m; 1.42 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m; 1.42, 8.13 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 8.13 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; 12.45 p. m.

Quebec Express via White River Junction—12.11, 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.

☞Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. TAFT, Gen. Agent Lowell.

FRANCIS W. QUA,

No. 3 Barristers' Hall

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year $3.00 - - - Per Month. 25c.

City Delivery and Postage Free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division. Western Division.

To Boston.	From Boston.	To Boston.	From Boston.
Lve. Arr.	Lve. Arr.	Lve. Arr.	Lve. Arr.
5 45 6 59	6 00 $7 08	6 50 8 04	7 30 8 33
6 30 7 45	6 30 7 52	8 15 9 13	9 25 10 37
8 50 8 08	9 40 $7 37	9 25 10 42	10 25 11 46
$7 01 7 58	8 00 8 32	10 59 12 08	11 50 1 09
$7 18 8 02	8 30 $9 12	12 05 1 38	2 15 3 19
$7 21 8 12	9 00 $9 42	12 45 2 01	3 30 4 29
$7 38 8 50	9 15 10 26	2 30 3 45	3 40 4 56
7 45 8 35	10 00 11 16	3 20 4 31	4 25 5 43
8 50 9 40	10 45 11 58	4 05 5 26	5 01 6 18
9 00 10 30	11 50 $12 08	5 10 6 41	6 01 7 02
9 40 10 40	12 00 $12 56	6 15 7 30	6 35 7 48
11 00 1 06	1 00 $1 40	7 00 8 00	9 40 10 41
$11 45 12 30	2 00 2 04	9 20 10 46	
$12 16 1 05	3 00 3 40		
1 40 2 50	3 30 4 46	Sunday Trains.	
2 00 4 25	4 15 $5 20	8 15 9 27	8 00 9 19
$4 00 4 45	5 00 5 44	12 05 1 27	11 45 12 55
4 30 5 30	5 25 6 22	4 15 5 27	5 00 6 23
$5 20 6 15	5 50 7 05	5 30 7 03	7 00 8 21
5 53 6 58	6 15 7 58	5 25 8 42	
$6 24 7 10	7 30 $8 10		
$7 02 8 02	8 00 $8 40		
	10 15 11 22		
	11 29 12 23		

Sunday Trains.

$7 18	8 02	2 00	2 55
$7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07
8 45	9 40	1 00	1 27
$9 16	10 10	5 09	5 59
$4 25	5 32	7 30	8 10
$5 58	7 00	8 00	8 40
		9 00	10 05

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

The report of the financial commission is submitted and is in every respect a document worthy of careful perusal.

It is strictly non-partisan, so much so indeed that it recommends the complete divorce of municipal government from partisan politics.

It may be that were every source of extravagance cut off, every opportunity of getting "soft snaps" on the city removed, the great aims of partisanship and of political office seekers would be to a great extent overcome or set aside.

At the outstart the report shows what must be acknowledged to be the result of extravagance and misgovernment in the abnormal increase in expenditures as compared with the increase in valuation and even of population.

It is a serious exposure of what was supposed to be economic administrations to show that were the tax rate as high as the expenditures warranted it to be, it would have stood in round numbers from two to five dollars a $1,000 higher than it really was. This indicates to what extent the current expenses of government were piled up against the future, thus increasing to an enormous extent the indebtedness of the city.

To overcome this the commission does not recommend an increase of the tax rate so much as economy in making expenditures. The taxes are ultimately paid by the laboring people and to increase the levy would, therefore, increase the burdens of labor.

But in regard to labor the commission would neither increase the burden nor lessen the remuneration, but it would insist upon a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. It would secure the best value in the labor market as well as in any other market and for this reason would place the street department under the operation of civil service rules in order that efficiency rather than political pull may rule in selecting employes.

The general plan of the city government is condemned and a radical changes recommended.

To overcome the deadlock feature and secure direct responsibility to the people the commission recommends that the mayor's powers be enlarged, that he be given the power of appointing all heads of departments subject to confirmation by aldermen except in case of a purchasing agent, the incumbent of a new office the duty of which will be to purchase material and supplies for all the departments.

The legislative and executive departments are thus to be kept entirely distinct so that no alderman, no councilman and no committee of the city council shall have in hand the expenditure of any amount of the city's money.

That will preclude the idea of a legislator pushing through a resolution providing for a certain outlay in order that he may have control thereof. It also precludes unauthorized junkets such as are frequently taken without warrant or authority at the city's expense.

This recommendation as well as that for enlarging the mayor's power and appointing a purchasing agent is good and should be adopted.

In giving the aldermen power to reject all nominations made by the mayor, the commission seems to set up an obstacle to increasing the powers of chief executive and to provide for a deadlock which the expressed intention is to remove.

The Boston method of giving the mayor large executive powers is favored and with good reason. If he fails to serve the people right he can be removed at the end of his first term whereas it sometimes requires a life-time to retire one of the department "hold-overs" who happens by trickery and shrewdness to get a good grip on the political balustrade along which are ranged the politicians, the statesmen and the office holders past, present and future.

The pauper department is to be given over to the board of health as coming more directly under its supervision, and the board of overseers of the poor is to be abolished.

Undoubtedly this recommendation will meet considerable opposition, especially from the overseers themselves. The chief reason for favoring the abolition of the board is, that when the supplies be purchased by a special department there will be nothing left for the overseers to do.

If economy is the aim, and that there is any real regard for the welfare of the poor, it would cost the city nothing to retain the overseers shorn of their purchasing power.

It is necessary to have a man in each ward to whom the poor therein located can apply for relief. It must be remembered that not in all cases are the poor able to seek relief when most they need it, much less go to a central office such as that of the board of health. Then, too, a ward representative such as an overseer can find reliable information concerning the family to guide his action more readily than could an officer of the board of health.

The commission very strangely sees no use for the sinking fund and urges its abolishment; and as regards city deposits it recommends that the sum deposited at each bank be restricted to 40 per cent. of the capital of that bank. That is contrary to the present law, which permits the depositing of any amount if the required collateral be provided by the bank.

This clause alone would precipitate a bank controversy such as was recently fought to a finish in the legislature by the local bankers and their friends.

With regard to the auditing of accounts, the checking and oversight of supplies, the commission points out much laxity in the present methods, alluding in particular to the use of a rubber stamp for a signature. The stamp is tabooed as it is often used without authority, but a man's own signature is something that cannot be transferred, and hence it is demanded in the approval of all bills.

The commission recommends the reorganization of the assessors' department on new lines derived from the Worcester department and at reduced salaries.

For the benefit of the schools it is recommended that part of the duties now assumed by the board such as the framing of the curriculum and selection of text books be submitted to state authority. At present the sparring between superintendent and principals on the matter of revising the course of study justifies this recommendation and shows that it is necessary.

The commission would place the waterboard under direct control of the city government same as any other department. This would undoubtedly save a lot of jobbery such for example as the general meter project and many others. To place the street and fire departments under civil service rules would effect a decided improvement and a considerable saving.

In brief the changes recommended beyond those already stated would give each department a separate head directly responsible to the mayor, give each a separate appropriation, and consolidate so far as possible the stables, buildings and operation of the different departments. The report as a whole has many excellent suggestions, many that are in the forefront of the movement for reform in municipal government everywhere. To adopt them would require so many changes in the charter that scarcely any of it would be left, and it would also require exemption from some statutes of the commonwealth. Whether the general recommendations be adopted or not the commission deserves credit for having done excellent work in exposing extravagance and defects in our system of government and suggesting a practical remedy.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

What Great Britain Claims In Regard to the Alaska Coast Line.

J. O. Hestwood, who is well known in Seattle, returned from Alaska on the last trip of the Alaska Commercial company's steamer to San Francisco. Mr. Hestwood has some mining claims on the upper Yukon, near Forty Mile City. He left that point in the early part of September, and it took him over a month to get home. He came 2,000 miles down the Yukon to St. Michaels, on the coast, then down to Unalaska and from there across to San Francisco.

Speaking of the Alaska boundary dispute, Mr. Hestwood said:

"Along the coast between Portland channel and the one hundred and forty-first meridian is a group of islands, about 1,100 in number, called the Alexander archipelago, and here is the point of the dispute: England now claims that in her treaty of 1825 with Russia the 'shore line' should be construed to mean the shores of these islands along the coast, not the coast of the mainland. If England's contention should prevail, Juneau would be on British soil, and England would control all the harbors along the southern coast of the territory. Chilkat pass, which is the principal way of ingress to the upper Yukon, would belong to England, and England's custom houses would be established to take tribute from all this magnificent country that is bound to produce many millions in gold. Of course there is some dispute as to the exact location of the one hundred and forty-first meridian itself, but this is only a variation of 7¾ miles, caused by the imperfection of the instruments used in the survey. This meridian crosses Glacier creek, near where I am located, and there is a good deal of speculation among the miners as to the exact location of it, and whether they are in British territory or on American soil.

"In my opinion, if the United States fails to hold her rightful title to the territory which is in dispute, she might as well give up all claim to Alaska. If this country should have no coast line up there except above the one hundred and forty-first meridian, entrance to the upper Yukon would be impossible by way of an American port, except during the summer months, because the mouth of the Yukon, which is about 60 miles wide, is filled with ice from Bering sea until late in June. You can easily see what this would mean—England would absolutely control the trade of that country. It is universally claimed by experienced miners who have been in Alaska that it is one of the greatest gold bearing countries in the world. There are 5,000 miles of waterway in which gold can be found."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Chameleon Flower.

A "chameleon flower" has been introduced in France from the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The blossoms of this newly discovered plant are white in the morning, changing to red at noon, and again to blue in the evening. Only at midday it exhales a faint perfume.

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

WHAT OVERWORK DOES

The Evil Effect of too Much Mental or Bodily Work.

Where it is Felt, How it is Felt and How it Can be Cured.

Overworked Kidneys—Their Symptoms and How to Cure Them.

Overwork does more than tire you.

It exhausts you.

Enough work is good, but overwork is not good.

Work makes your blood circulate and perspiration flow. It clears out your blood vessels and the pores of your skin, helps to throw off waste matter, brings fresh blood to weak places, and renews your energy and vitality.

Overwork makes your organs work too hard, eats up your vitality, exhausts your energy.

The organ that works the most feels it the most.

But the kidneys feel it always, whatever organ may be overworked.

And this is because your kidneys filter your blood.

All the blood to nourish your different organs has to pass through your kidneys. If any organ is overworked and needs more blood than usual, your kidneys have just so much more work to do.

After a certain limit of strain is reached, or after the kidneys have been so much overworked that they fall sick, they let the blood pass without filtering it; or sometimes they even filter out the good matter and leave in the bad.

So that the worst of overwork is, that it hurts your kidneys.

This applies to mental overwork, bodily overwork, overeating, dissipation, youthful excesses, etc., etc.

The way to cure the effects of overwork is, not to take stimulants, but to cure your kidneys with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

As soon as your kidneys are well, they will supply pure, fresh, strengthening blood or nourishment to your overworked organs, and they will get well, too.

You may be broken down in health from overwork or excesses. You may feel that you are losing your mental or nervous power and physical capacity for work.

It is because your kidneys need looking to, that they shall filter your blood and give you fresh life and energy.

Or you may suffer from some of the symptoms of kidney disease, such as Backache, Sideache, Headache, Nervousness, Frequent Thirst, Sleeplessness, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles.

Of these too, Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure you. They are tonic and strengthening to the kidneys, and cure all their diseases and injuries.

Blood diseases, naturally, are caused by sick kidneys. That is, diseases which are caused by impure, poisonous, badly filtered blood.

Of these may be mentioned Rheumatism, Gout, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Pale and Sallow Complexion, Lack of Ambition, Dizziness, Hysteria, Neuralgia, etc.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure these by curing the kidneys.

Pure blood means health. Healthy kidneys make pure blood.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent prepaid to any address for 50 cents per box.

Write for valuable medical pamplet, "A Filter for Your Blood," free on request. Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

WORKING FOR THE FUTURE.

New York Syndicate Taking Wholesale Advantage of Easy Laws.

In the last few months a syndicate composed of half a dozen men residing in Buffalo and New York city has been filing all kinds of articles of incorporation and securing charters for companies in the counties of Iowa. Half a dozen a week have been organized, with capital stock authorized of from $1,000,000 to $15,000,000 each.

Under the present tax laws, it is not required that a company have a paid up capital stock in order to secure a charter. These charters authorize the companies working under them to engage in all kinds of business, including the establishment of investment companies, the building of railroads, the equipping and maintaining of electric and gas lighting plants, dealing in all kinds of securities and the developing of mineral deposits.

It is stated that the syndicate does not intend to utilize the articles itself, but is holding the charters for sale to corporations in the future.—New York Times.



"Complete Manhood AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

TEN CASES OF

HAVILAND CHINA

We have received a large amount of this beautiful ware, intended for handsome Whist Prizes, Holiday Gifts, or for general table and ornamental purposes.

Fancy conceits in various articles are included in this big assortment. As the invoice is all paid for in spot cash, we have marked very low prices on every article. We are now ready to show and sell it.

French & Puffer

245 Central Street.

Arthur M. Bertrand

(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FINE TAILORING A SPECIALTY

24 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

Dress Suits to Let.

SUNBEAMS.

A Woman's Reason.



"Why don't you take your music lessons of Mr. L?"

"I don't think he knows anything about music!"

"He doesn't, but just think what a lovely mustache he has!"—Truth.

An Author's Transports.

Morton McMichael III once wrote a book. It was called "A Landlubber's Log," and related the author's experience on a trip around the world in a sailing vessel. It was published in very nice form, but the public did not clamor for it. That must have been ten years ago, and he might have forgotten all about his youthful effort had it not been for a friend who bought a copy. This chap heard in a casual way that McMichael was the author of a book, and immediately repaired to the publisher's and procured his copy. Then he called on the author, and, shoving the book under his nose, exclaimed:

"See here, Mac! I've got a copy of your book, and I want you to write your autograph on the title page."

McMichael seemed dazed. "Where did you get this?" he gasped.

"Why, I bought it, of course," was the reply.

"Bought it! Do you mean you paid for it—real money?"

"Certainly."

The author of "A Landlubber's Log" seized a pen as though the whole thing was a dream and might vanish, and hastily wrote: "To my first and only spot cash purchaser. God bless you! Morton McMichael III."—Philadelphia Record.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

The spark of genius shows itself early in life, and my friend in Woburn has a little girl just beginning her career at school who already exhibits sublime flights of intellect. One blustering, lowering day last week the teacher asked the school children to write their impressions of the weather. The little tots struggled for some time with their imaginations, and in many cases the result was nil.

But not so with my friend's bright little daughter. She sat near the window and watched the falling leaves dashed hither and thither by the fickle autumnal breezes. Then she was seen to write something upon her slate, and when the teacher approached, the child triumphantly exhibited this brief but wise composition:

"The world is full of wind."—Boston Globe.

Humane Boston Boy.

A boy of Boston, aged 6, seems to have an imaginative mind as well as a humane disposition.

Recently his mother noticed that at bedtime every night he laid his little boots together upon their sides instead of setting them upright.

"Please tell me why you always place your boots in that way," she said.

"Why," answered the little boy, "it's because they must be tired walking so much all day. I lay them sideways so they can rest."—Springfield Republican.

Reassuring.

An American tourist in Switzerland who was about to make the ascent of a mountain, thought best to ask some questions as to the capabilities of his guide.

"Is he a thoroughly skillful climber?" he asked of a hotel keeper.

"I should say so!" exclaimed the innkeeper. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountain side, and escaped without a scratch both times!"—Youth's Companion.

When you need printing, remember THE SUN.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

The Finest Family Wines and Liquors

To be found in this city is at

E. FAULKNER'S,

Jefferson Street. Jones' Ale and all the Best Stock Ales, with the Choicest Brands of Liquors and Wines can be found there. He also makes a specialty of family trade. Call and try our LAGER and you will have no other, at No. 72 JEFFERSON ST.

New York Fur Co.

Today a New York firm will open up the store in the

McCarthy Building

Cor. of Palmer and Middle Sts.

With a Full Line of

Ladies' Fur Cloaks,

CAPES and JACKETS.

All of the Finest Grades and Latest Patterns and Styles, at the

LOWEST PRICES

To be had in this city.

☞Remember the Place,

Cor. Palmer and Middle Streets.

OPENING TODAY

A Sleepless Son

A Boston Victim of Insomnia Given Refreshing Slumber.

A Grateful Letter From a Prominent Beacon Street Man.

Read What Dr. Edward E. Hale's "Commonwealth" Says of Kola Nervine Tablets.

A well known citizen is Mr. R. W. Clapp of No. 2, A. Beacon street, Boston. His son was compelled to leave college because of nervous prostration, accompanied by sleeplessness and restlessness, the latter so great that his father had to stay with him at night. Here is a true copy of a letter received from Mr. Clapp:

Office of the Ypsilanti Water Co., No. 2 A Beacon street, Boston, Mass.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Gentlemen: My son is using Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets for nervousness and insomnia. Though he has not yet taken one box, the improvement is very marked, the nervousness is rapidly disappearing and he sleeps soundly and sweetly. I take pleasure in giving you these facts. Yours very truly,

R. W. CLAPP.

From Dr. Edward E. Hale's "Commonwealth."

On page 13 of a recent issue of the Boston Commonwealth, Dr. Edward E. Hale's paper, appears the following which the proprietors of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets never saw until it was sent them by a Boston friend:

Our readers have hardly failed to notice the interest which has, in the last few years, been attached to kola, a stimulant if you may call it so, largely in use in Africa. The same sort of stories are told of kola which used to be told so freely of the coca from which the cocaine is made. From the seventeenth century African traders have brought home such stories. In 1868, Dr. Daniel discovered that the kola nuts or gurn nuts, contain an alkaloid identical with that found in tea, coffee, mate and guarana. From that time they have received a great deal of attention in the medical profession. The natives believe that with the use of the kola nut they can withstand hunger, thirst, heat and exhaustion.

We refer to these virtues of the kola nut now because that somewhat remarkable establishment, the Eureka Chemical & Mfg. company, has put upon the market a very elegant and highly approved preparation from the kola nut, which will interest the medical profession, and indeed all persons who suffer from insomnia or nervous prostration.

The proprietors of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets absolutely guarantee infallibly good results from one month's treatment.

$1.00 per box (one month's treatment.) See Dr. Charcot's name on box. Kola booklet free. All druggists or sent direct by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Wholesale Agents, Boston, Mass.

NEW LUMBER YARD

No. 255 HILDRETH STREET.

Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Cedar Posts a Specialty.

P. V. Allen & Co.,

Telephone 568-5.

PETER J. BRADY

GROCER.

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour, the best in the city.

LOWELL

Trunk Manufactory

P. F. DEVINE, Proprietor.

70-72 Middlesex Street.

Old wooden building.

CHARLES E. FROST,

78 Central Street

Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,

Musical Instruments, Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings, Ammunition, Fire-arms, etc. Fine Watch repairing.

WE HAVE BEEN ELECTED

The elections are all over and the returns all in, and we find that we lead all other dry goods dealers in low prices and big bargains. We do not care how many people know that we are offering

Special Bargains in Different Lines of Dry Goods

Every week. The more the merrier. We have the goods, you have the money. We are anxious to exchange our goods for your money, and we know that we can give you the best value. But this is simply talk; come to our store in the Merrimack House Block and see us do as we agree.

Brown Bro's

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

OPP. MONUMENT SQUARE.

WILLIAM WADE

Yes, that is the name of the proprietor of the great

Bargain Boot and Shoe Store

Where working men and women can get more value for their money in Footwear than any other place in the city. We are overstocked, as usual, at this season of the year. We went into the market months ago and bought our goods before the raise in prices, so that today we can sell Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at prices that will defy competition. Our store is centrally located—only two doors from the old post office—and it will pay any person, rich or poor to call and see our goods and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We will quote a few of our big bargain prices, so that you may compare them with some other dealers. First we wish to call your attention to Men's Rubber Boots, the best made, $2.50; Men's Rubbers 49c.; Ladies' Rubbers, to fit all kinds of lasts, at lowest prices in the market; Misses' School Shoes, solid leather, warranted, 75c.; another lot at 65c., warranted, and a hundred other bargains at William Wade's Bargain Store.

☞ Two Doors Below the Old Post Office.

Free Silver

Has not come yet, but our new stock of

SILVERWARE

Has, and although it is not FREE, we can show you a fine line of

Knives, Forks, Spoons

etc., etc., of the best goods and at the prices that will make you think that free silver is not far off.

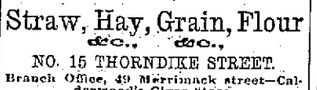
BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block. Pianist and Teacher of Singing.

SMOKE



H. BOOT, Manufacturer.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 137 Central St., Opp. American House. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Manser Block. Counsellors-at-Law. William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street. Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed. Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

WALTER H. MASON, 303 Mammoth Road, Lowell, Mass. Teacher of Piano Forte. Communication through Gardner's, Prescott St. Engagements as pianist or accompanist at concerts solicited. Pupil of Ernst Perabo. Terms, $15 for 20 lessons.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Truckmen, Marketmen, men of every creed and color, in fact everybody that uses a Wagon, light or heavy, to know that

KRESS BRO'S

Wheelrights and Carriage Builders,

Make the best and most durable Wagons and Carriages that can be had in the State. Their manufactory is at

107-113 Common St

LAWRENCE.

☞Call and examine and get prices.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON

DEALER IN

Coal, Wood, Lime

CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL, HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER, BRICKS, FERTILIZERS.

Straw, Hay, Grain, Flour &c., &c.,

NO. 15 THORNDIKE STREET.

Branch Office, 49 Merrimack street—Calderwood's Cigar Store.

JAMES A. CAWLEY, Moore Street. Coal.

Telephone for Summer Prices. All orders promptly delivered. Late of firm of Cawley Bros.



Do You Want

A STOVE for heating and cooking purposes? If so, whether you require a range or a heater we have just what you want, and the best thing of the kind in the market. Our Richmond Ranges are unrivalled for economy of fuel and regularity and evenness of temperature, and for this reason are best adapted for all culinary purposes.

☞ UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY ☜
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE 458-2. STORE, 314-2.



BIRD'S ORIGINAL COUGH DROPS MANUFACTURED BY Bird Brothers.

For Sale by all First-Class Druggists and Confectioners.

220 AND 222 BROADWAY, LAWRENCE, MASS

THESE Cough Drops were highly recommended by these prominent Lawrence physicians in 1870:—

DR. A. ORDWAY,
DR. C. C. TALBOT,
DR. A. J. FRENCH,
DR. W. D. LAMB,
DR. E. S. YATES,
DR. H. M. CHASE,
DR. J. A. MAGEE,
DR. GARLAND,

And many others all over the U. S. at present.

Have You Dropped Your Watch?

If you have, bring it to us and we will repair it promptly and well. 15 years' experience at the repairing bench, and careful attention paid to every job, is the reason for our large and increasing repairing business. Try us once. CLEANING $1.00. MAINSPRINGS $1.00

Mower & Sparks, 285 Central St.

HEFFERNAN'S

Pure Malt Whiskey



A Medicinal Tonic and Stimulant FOR THE OVERWORKED AND WEAK.

That "All Run Down" Feeling Positively Cured.

For Sale by all Druggists and Liquor Dealers. SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLE.

Price - - $1.00 Per Bottle

Olympic Alleys

The Olympic Bowling Alleys are the finest in the city. No one need go hungry up there, as the Butchers and Grocers have entered the tournament which begins next week. Get into the game, and remember these alleys are under the supervision of Tommy Golden. They are open Day and Night at No. 110 MIDDLESEX STREET.

DR. W. E. LESLIE SURGEON DENTIST

THE LOWELL Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Lori Sprague, Jacob Rogers, Alex G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET

First Class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

JAMES B. CARMICHAEL, No. 97 Central Street. Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

ONE OF THE BEST

Bargains of the Season

In a 4 Tenement Block; best part of Ward 3; land enough for another block of 6 tenements. Will be sold low to settle partnership.

7 Room Cottage; fine repair, barn and carriage room for 4 horses. Old Ward 4; price low.

Another one in Ward 4, price $1500.

Still another on Shaw street, $1300. A few nice lots in Chelmsford Center, also 2 new houses, 7 rooms each; easy terms.

F. L. RICHARDSON.

50 Central Street.

LOWELL AGENCY FOR

FRANK JONES' ALE

—AND THE—

Celebrated Anheuser Busch Beer.

The Trade and Families Supplied at Lowest Prices.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

JOHN LENNON,

NO. 302 MARKET Street

TELEPHONE—No. 38-2.



C. H. MOLLOY

UNDERTAKER

And Funeral Director. Day and Night Calls Promptly Attended to.

343 MARKET STREET.

T. W. Molloy, Embalmer

Telephone 508-3. Morgue connected with this establishment.

The hum of the spindle gives life to Lowell but does the

SPINDLE CIGAR

give pleasure to the smoker. Ask for Spindle Cigar and take no other. HENRY FLOOD, Prop

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, or PORTER

TELEPHONE

J. H. RILEY

Bottler, 90 and 102 Lakeview Ave.

☞Telephone Number 474-4.

A NEW INVOICE OF

Choice Fall Novelties

Arrived this week. Some exquisite selections of FRENCH FRAMES, Fine Felts and Chenille Hats. We have been appointed agents for the ELITE and R & G. FINE CORSETS and invite the ladies of Lowell to inspect our stock before purchasing.

ABBIE M. SMITH

175 Merrimack St., Lowell.

Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

Where Is the Person

Man or woman, boy or girl, that does not like good, wholesome Bread? You may get along without many articles of food, but Bread you must always have, and when you stop and consider that the best costs no more than the poorest, why not get the best? You are always sure of the best in all kinds of Baking Supplies at

Peter Watson's

Bakeries, either at 52 to 60 Charles Street, or our New Bakery, 455 Lawrence st.

Peter Watson, Prop.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION

Continued from Page 2.

making of the regular annual appropriations, liabilities payable out of the regular appropriation may be incurred to an amount not exceeding one-twelfth the total of the appropriation made for similar purposes in the preceding year; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrict or limit the school committee in any expenditure which it is now or may be hereafter authorized to make under the general laws of the commonwealth relating to schools and school committees.

The Charter should also be amended so as to abolish the board of overseers of the poor and permit the transfer of the pauper department to the board of health.

ABOLISH THE RESERVED FUND.

The reserved fund should be discontinued, and all receipts of the City Treasury be carried to a general fund to be known as the General Treasury Fund, and no payments should be made therefrom except under specific appropriations by the City Council. A separate itemized annual appropriation should be made for each department, showing number and compensation of each grade of permanent officers and employes, and so far as is practicable, the miscellaneous expenditures should be classified.

The expenditures from the reserved fund do not now pass such inspection by the City Council and are not brought under such control by appropriation bills as they should be. And we find it impossible from the Auditor's Annual Exhibit of Expenditures to determine the annual cost of several offices and departments and to make an annual comparison thereof. This information should be clearly given in the annual financial reports so that every citizen can measure the efficiency of the administration of each department.

APPROPRIATIONS.

At the commencement of the year the appropriations are within the control of the City Council; but when an appropriation is made, especially for the Street and Sewer departments, the amount whereof is based on contingencies, a door is opened to extravagance. An amount of work is undertaken, special public works opened up, that cannot, manifestly, be completed within the appropriation. The result is that in the fall the City Council is met with conditions that leave no alternative but to grant additional appropriations.

When an appropriation is made at the commencement of the year not only should the amount thereof that is to be raised by taxation be fixed but the amount that is to be applied from loans or other sources be determined. It should be understood and be provided by ordinance, that except in extraordinary contingencies, the amount so appropriated is to carry the department through the year.

No transfer should be made between the appropriation or expenditure accounts of the several departments, except for work done by one department for another.

We find that the receipts from sewer and side-walk assessments, etc., and for work done for private parties, are carried to the credit of the appropriation for the department under which the expenditure was made. As these collections are made for previous years and cannot be accurately determined when the appropriations are made, so much as they add to an appropriation cannot be controlled by the City Council. This leads to a loose system of expenditure as the amount appropriated should always be based on carefully prepared estimates of expenditures.

ACCOUNTING.

All officers other than the city treasurer, authorized by law to collect public revenues, should deposit weekly with the city treasurer and all should render monthly accounts to the auditor in such form as he may prescribe. So far as is practicable, the vouchers to such accounts should be transmitted therewith, but when they cannot be, the forms and stubs in the office of the collecting officer should be in such form as the auditor may find necessary to a correct auditing of the accounts.

DEPOSITS.

The city should not speculate with the revenues from taxation or borrow money to make a profit by loaning it at higher rates of interest. This business is not legitimate municipal administration. It is doubtful if the city has made a dollar by such practices. The contentions that grow out of the desire to control the city balances have embarrassed administrations and delayed the organizations of the government, and have thus cost the city more than the amount of additional interest involved. What the tax-payer has the right to demand is absolute security and that loans shall only be made when money is needed to meet demands on the treasury.

A city government is not so organized, especially in its legislative branch, as to exercise that careful and constant scrutiny of collateral deposited to secure deposits as is required. We therefore recommend that the city deposits be restricted to forty per cent. of the capital of each bank where deposits may be made. No deposits being made on collateral.

Such is the rule at the state treasury. The national government requires a deposit of its own bonds equal to the amount of its deposits.

SIGNATURES TO OFFICIAL PAPERS REQUIRED.

The practice of approving or endorsing bills, accounts, etc., by stamp should be discontinued. From the time a bill is presented to a head of a department until it is returned to the auditor purporting to have passed the several committees and officials whose approval is required, all indorsements and signatures are by rubber stamp. And the practice obtains to delegate the authority to use these stamps to subordinates. The attention of the commission is called to an instance where a large bill for services was returned without approval, by a commission charged with great responsibilities, to be itemized. Such bill did not again pass the inspection of such commission or receive approval in the form and as required by the rules of the commission, yet it was paid from the public treasury; it bore the stamp of an official whose approval was conclusive with the auditor but who did not himself affix the stamp.

All indorsement in approval of accounts or authorizing expenditures or payments should be signed by the hand of the official whose approval is required.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

The following table shows the increase of expenditures by departments and appropriations:

	1880	1894	Excess	Per Cent. Excess
Assessors	$ 5,880.60	$21,323.49	$15,442.89	262
Schools	135,692.86	229,820 36	94,127.50	70
School Houses	33,278.04	80,785.70	47,517.66	143
Roads and Bridges	93,959.47	229,861.45	135,901.98	145
Paupers	48,352.95	93,372.64	45,019.69	93
Police	53,663 17	107,733.19	54,070.02	101
Fire	54,147.81	132,032.25	77,884.44	144
Sewers and Drains	56 924.63	133,285.20	71,360.57	167
Commons	2,540.38	13,763.85	11,216.47	441
Printing and Advertising	3,185.72	6,621.65	3,425.93	108
Lighting	17,437.11	78,986.00	61,548.89	353
Public Buildings	9,955.68	39,283.60	29,374.97	291
Library	6,298.10	18,326.26	12,028.16	84
Salaries	15,601.25	31,199.72	15,598.47	101
Health	6,242.82	67,078.73	61,780.91	981
Reserved Fund	22,679.20	130,075.85	107,318.85	430
Water	104,301 59	193,215.02	38,624 43	25
Interest, Ordinary	[illegible]	89,764.89	54 398.14	196
Interest, Water	108 850.00	49,510 00	59,340.00	

The commission is astounded at the per cent. of excess of expenditures of some of the departments as shown by the above table.

THE MAYOR.

If the charter is amended as is proposed under General Recommendations, the Mayor will be the Chief Executive of the city in fact, responsible directly to the people for the administration of the executive branch of the government. It will be his duty at first to reorganize that branch and provide the checks necessary to secure efficiency and economy and to protect the public treasury.

The public will have the right to require of him faithful and able administration, and, as has been found in business circles, it will be economy to attach such compensation to the office as will secure the best talent for so responsible a position. We have recommended that he be authorized to employ such force as he may require for the clerical duties of his office.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The force of this office has not been materially increased for several years although the duties have increased. There is little legislation in relation to cities that does not materially increase to a greater or less extent the duties of the city clerk.

AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The auditor in an accounting system is a most important officer, but under our system of committee government and committee auditing his responsibility is impaired. The auditing of accounts is usually performed in a perfunctory manner.

Composed of gentlemen often new in the government and without the data necessary to protect the treasury, it is not to be expected that such committees will protect the treasury as would a trained salaried officer of experience who would be familiar with the ordinances and laws and upon whom responsibility would be fixed. The auditor's approval of an account has come to mean in most cases simply that the account is correctly cast. It should imply that there is an appropriation under which a liability could be incurred; and if the items a bill represents were purchased by contract, that the price agrees with such contract. It should be the duty of the auditor to raise all questions that may affect the validity of a demand on the treasury and to call attention thereto by endorsement in transmitting the account to the Mayor. If in any case, in reviewing the objections of the auditor, the Mayor, acting as comptroller, shall allow an item objected to by the auditor or referred for decision or otherwise, the account should be returned to the auditor for such correction, and when it is made, the accounts should be again transmitted to the Mayor for final action. If in auditing a question of law is raised, the opinion of the city solicitor should be had by the Mayor before the account is adjusted. A clear record in such cases of the holdings of the Mayor, solicitor and auditor should be preserved and the papers bearing the same, with the jacket or wrapper, be so affixed to the account as not to be readily detached therefrom.

To enable the auditor to have the data necessary to the correct auditing of accounts, all contracts involving expenditures or relating thereto, after being recorded in the proper office, should be transmitted to him and be by him safely kept, and not be deposited, as now, with the treasurer.

No account against the treasury should be passed by the auditor without the approval of the head of the department to which it is to be charged, and, if for supplies or material, the approval of the chief of the supply department.

The Mayor should not have power to remove the auditor without the consent of the City Council.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the departments that draws its expenditures from the reserved fund and appropriation for salaries, and until 1894 the cost thereof could only be ascertained from an examination of the bills paid from the reserved fund. It should have its separate appropriations.

By reason of the deadlock in the Common Council, the accounts of this officer were not audited from April, 1894, to September, 1895. It is doubtful if with such negligence on the part of the city, his bondsmen could have been held had there been a default.

This officer is simply a receiving and disbursing officer and the methods of accounting generally prescribed for such officers should be enforced in this case. The treasurer should render a monthly account of receipts and disbursements to the auditor with the vouchers therefor at the close of each calendar month, such accounts to be audited by the auditor, the balances to be certified to the Mayor. When there is a change in the office and the retiring officer has turned the cash and other property for which he is accountable over to his successor, he should render a final account to the auditor. All vouchers to his account should be retained by the auditor and be filed away with the account.

The treasurer should transmit with his monthly account a schedule of all securities held by him as collateral for city deposits or otherwise, showing the market and par value of such securities, the amount they are to secure, and what substitutions, if any, have been made during the month. All vouchers to his account should remain with the auditor and be filed away with the audited accounts.

All vouchers to the treasurer's accounts that have been audited, now in the treasurer's office, should be turned over to the auditor, and all interest coupons paid prior to the last auditing of the treasurer's account and for which the treasurer has received credit be stamped across the face as audited.

As the present treasurer gives the full office hours to his department, it should be practicable to decrease the cost of the clerical force of this department.

CITY MESSENGER.

By ordinance this office has the care and custody of the City Hall and the grounds and appurtenances thereto. A separate appropriation should be made for this service distinct from that for the contingent expenses of the City Council.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department for 1894 aggregate $21,323.49 or $15,442.89 in excess of the amount for 1880, an increase of 262 per cent.

The cost of this service in other cities of the same class as Lowell was:

	Cost.	Valuation.	Population.
Worcester	$ 9,225.64	$88 644 516	98,639
Cambridge	10 910 65	80 850 260	81,619
Fall River	8,250 00	65 0 5 128	88,020
Springfield	7,647.15	59 623 141	51,534
Lynn	6,048 63	49 608,056	62,352
Lowell	21,323.49	68,782,042	84,359

A careful inquiry into the organization and methods of the assessors' department of Worcester has been made, and a copy of the notes of the stenographer is transmitted herewith. The gentleman at the head of that department ranks high as an executive officer and in this branch of public service is regarded as an authority. He is president of the State Association of Assessors and brings to the duties of his office zeal for the service and a sense of responsibility that are not common. The force of his department is as follows:

One Assessor in charge who is Chairman of the Board	$1,800.00
Two Assessors, each	1,600.00

The rest of the office force is temporary and is composed of lady clerks. Previous to March in each year, but one (1) clerk is employed; from March 1 to May 1st, three (3); from May 1st to June 1st, six (6); from June to September, nine (9), and a portion of the time (10) ten; after the first of September all but two or three of the clerks go to the Treasurer's office to make out the tax bills. Those who remain are retained in the assessors' office until the work of the year is finished. After this the only force in the office is the three assessors.

The office is divided into three divisions, the chairman having charge of the assessments from the commencement until finished for wards 1, 3 and 7; Assessor Talbot, wards 2, 4 and 8, and Assessor Parker of wards 5 and 6 and the non-residents. Each assessor devotes his whole time to the duties of his office.

In addition to this force an assistant assessor is employed for each ward and four at large, about six weeks in each year. Their compensation is $3.50 per day. The annual cost of the assessment for 1894 was:

Salary of Assessors	$4,500.00
Compensation of Asst. Assessors	1,002.75
Clerk hire	2,077.14
Miscellaneous Expenses	945 75
Stationery (obtained from Auditor) estimated	100 00
	$8,625.64
The cost of making out the tax bills (done at Worcester by the Treasurer, but here by the Assessors' Department) is estimated not to exceed	$ 300 00
Total cost for comparison	$9,225.64

The expenses of the Assessors' department of Lowell for 1894 were:

Three Principal Assessors, $2250.00 each	$6,750.00
Six Assistant Assessors, $1,200 each	7,200.00
Chief Clerk	1,600.00
Assistant Chief Clerk	1,200.00
One Permanent Clerk at $2.50 per day	780.00
One Permanent Clerk at $2.50 per day, since February	782.50
One Permanent Clerk at $2.50 per day	650.00
Seven Temporary Clerks at $2.50 per day	1,873.75
Miscellaneous Expenses	247.24
	$21,323.49

The duties of our Assessors' department were very much increased by the lack of regulations governing the construction and alterations of buildings. The only record of such building at City Hall is made up by the Assistant Assessors. It must require considerable time to gather these data. A Worcester ordinance requires a permit to be obtained before such construction or alteration can commence, and there are penalties for its violation that are rigidly enforced. The result is that there is available in the office of public buildings at Worcester a record of all such changes, which enables the Assessors to go directly to the property and value it. We recommend such an ordinance for Lowell.

Again, the office forms are simpler and methods are shortened, much work and time being saved, while apparently equally satisfactory results are obtained.

The employment of lady clerks reduces expenditures and reduces the number of elective offices, and the complete plat books of the city are utilized to great advantage.

As the duties of the Assessors' department of the several cities are prescribed by State law except in minor details, they may be said to be the same in each city.

Controversies that have arisen between the great manufacturing corporations and this department have undoubtedly caused a great deal of extra labor and presented some very intricate questions to solve. The cases have been carried before the County Commissioners and into the courts, and a plan of valuation has been settled upon that will be applicable in making the annual assessment hereafter. Again for the lack of accurate plat books, more or less property formerly escaped taxation. As the surveys have progressed under the direction of the City Engineer, corrections in, and additions to the valuation of real property have been made, and for almost the entire city corrected plat books are now available as at Worcester.

We see no reason why this department should not at once be reorganized and placed on a more economical basis. The organization we would outline is as follows:

One assessor to be chief of the department, to whom should be assigned the assessments of banks, corporations and also exemptions.

Three Assessors at a lower rate of compensation, to each of whom should be assigned three wards, and one of whom should be clerk to the Board.

Provision should be made for the appointment by the Mayor, on the nomination of the chief of this department, of a sufficient number of Assistant Assessors to do the annual street work. A form of daily returns of work done should be adopted, which would enable the Assessors to keep advised of the progress of the work and to early correct faulty methods; they would also expedite and economize work in the office and these would be substituted for the street book now used.

Such additional temporary clerical force as is required should be annually appropriated for.

The expense of such an organization ought not to exceed $10,000.00 per annum, a saving of $11,323.49 over 1894. As the number of wards have been increased to nine and the ordinances provide for an assistant assessor for each ward, the additional saving next year under the proper organization would be some $4000 more, or over $15,000.00 in all.

Some additional office work will be required in changing from the old to the new system. This should be carefully inquired into and be provided for.

The extraordinary expenditures of this department should not be continued on the vague assumption that a larger percentage of property escapes the tax-gatherer at Worcester than here. The methods of the Worcester department give confidence that rigid supervision of the street work is had and that the assessment is thorough.

It is an unpleasant duty to make recommendations which if adopted will displace officials against whom no charge of incompetency can be made, but the result of our investigations requires that we shoud, and the conditions of the city finances compel rigid economy.

SCHOOLS.

The increase in the cost of schools in fifteen years is seventy per cent., while the average attendance has increased but thirty-three per cent. The number of children of school age, with which the comparison is usually made, has increased from 8,303 in 1880 to 14,290 in 1894, or 70 per cent.; the average attendance has increased from 6,102 to 8,120 in the same period, or 33 per cent. Over four-tenths of the children of school age, it is reported, attend the parochial or other private schools.

From the annual reports to the State Board of Education for the school year ending March 31, 1880, and March 31, 1894, it appears that our expenditures have increased from $18.20 per child attending school in 1880 to $27.68 in 1894.

The cost per child for the school year ending March 31st, 1894, the last report published, in cities of our class, is as follows:

	Attendance.	Annual Expenditures.	Cost Per Scholar.
Lowell	7,743	$214,481.85	$27.68
Springfield	5,347	145,626.16	27.21
Worcester	12,366	806 098.52	25.00
New Bedf'd.	4,935	120,800.03	24.27
Cambridge	16,074	251,683.02	24.01
Lynn	7,765	169,635.88	21.82
Fall River	8,607	184,340.58	21.42
Lawrence	5,176	97,062.97	18.75

It will be seen that at the rate per child paid by Worcester, our expenditures for schools would be $20,865 per annum less than they were the last school year; at the Cambridge rate $43,389 less; and at the Lawrence rate $69,190 less.

We claimed much credit for our liberality in school expenditures when pressing the Normal School Bill, although we did not get credit therefor, but it presents a different aspect when viewed from the standpoint of a depleted treasury. No expenditures are to be objected to that are required to secure the best results from our school system. If our great army of children is being more thoroughly grounded in the knowledge and vital importance of the principles that underlie and are essential to the existence of our free institutions, and are acquiring a more thorough English education, than those of other cities that spend less on their schools, we cannot object to the cost. The returns will come in a sounder citizenship and in more satisfactory future balance sheets. It is not possible within the time allowed this Commission, and not within its province, to make such a comparison of results if it were possible. It may be, however, that the increase in the expenditures may be partially due to faulty organization of the administrative department of the system.

The administrative department of our school system is in a transition state. From the towns we inherited our ideas of the place School Committees should occupy in the school system. From the school regulations, it appears that subcommittees are still given executive authority over the schools to which they are assigned. But the creation of the office of superintendent, upon whom ever increasing executive authority is being conferred, makes such supervision by members of the committee inadvisable, and it is passing into desuetude. Sub-committees have generally abandoned such exercise of authority to the superintendent and the masters of the High and Grammar Schools, with whom the duties of supervision of districts are being substituted for teaching (in one instance we are informed a master has entirely abandoned teaching); and these officials have become in fact assistant superintendents. When the immediate direction of the schools shall have become wholly vested in such a paid executive force, the results should be greater efficiency for, at least, the same expenditure.

As an evidence of the declining usefulness of our School Committee, we will let them speak for themselves. We quote from the annual report of the School Committee for 1894, page 13:

ELIMINATE POLITICS FROM THE SCHOOL BOARD.

"The best interests of the schools require that politics should be as far as possible eliminated from the School Board, that superior merit and priority should rule in the selection of teachers, that there should not be any discrimination against a worthy candidate on account of either religion or politics. But in spite of the members of the School Board individually or collectively, complications will arise from outside pressure, the Board will be split upon party lines, and in case of a deadlock, the business thereof will be brought to a standstill.

"The Lowell School Board had some disagreeable experience of this kind during the past year, and as a result, it was criticised for inactivity, for leaving urgent business undone and for allowing political considerations to sway its action. Notwithstanding all this, every member of the Board was disposed to be fair and liberal, to make no discrimination of any kind and eschew party issues as far as practicable. But the sectional elements without would stigmatize liberality in the School Board as a serious political offense. No member of either side could vote against his party without being denounced as a traitor to his constituents and branded as false to his principles and the interests entrusted to his charge. Under such circumstances the members could not vote according to their convictions without the risk of being disgraced and even injured in their business standing. Is it any wonder, then, that the deadlock in the School Board caused delay in the transaction of business?

"As the same state of affairs is likely to occur again, provision should be made to prevent its interference with the business of the schools. Various plans have been porposed, some of which would completely alter the constitution of the Board and reduce the number of members, while others would relieve the Mayor and the President of the Council of membership in the School Board. Some of the changes proposed might effect an improvement, but the probability is, that the Board would not be a whit better, while it might be much worse, than in its present form.

MORE POWER AND A THREE YEAR TERM FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT.

"It seems that as a protection against the effect of a deadlock in the Board in the future, the Superintendent should be empowered to fill all vacancies which the Board fails to fill after a reasonable time. He should further have authority to transact any other business which is neglected as a result of a deadlock. A rule providing that any motion defeated by a tie vote shall be referred to the Superintendent with full power to do what he deems best for the interests of the schools in regard to the matter, would obviate a deadlock; but to undertake such a duty the Superintendent should have greater fixity of tenure in office. For this and other purposes to be subsequently mentioned, he should be elected for a term of at least three years. With such a term he would be more independent in the discharge of his duties, he would be more secure against the petty opposition of those with whom his duty caused him to differ, and, furthermore, his office would not then be considered so much a part of the spoils to be appropriated to political parties with a change of administration.

"There is another reason why the Superintendent should have more discretionary power. It must be well known to those who are closely connected with the School Board that in his inspection of the schools the Superintendent not unfrequently sees defective methods of teaching and other errors which he should correct at once; but which he overlooks or but mildly condemns because he feels that he is not authorized to make any radical changes. Neither is it safe for him to discommode any teacher lest her friends on the Board or outside set out to retaliate. That is unfortunately too often the result of an honest effort on the part of a conscientious Superintendent to do his duty. In this he should be protected by special rules of the Board and by having a three year term."

This testimony of the School Committee is the best evidence that can be offered that politics should be eliminated from the School Board and the School Board eliminated from politics.

The weakness disclosed is not peculiar to our School Board. The board and commission system of administration in our city governments is everywhere breaking down, and single executive heads of departments, responsible directly to the chief executive, are being substituted therefor with marked economy and efficiency of administration.

School Committees are the creatures of public statutes applicable alike to all cities of the Commonwealth. These statutes define their powers and duties and provide for the appointment by them of superintendents, etc. It is worthy of consideration by the Legislature whether many, if not most, of the problems the local boards have to deal with could not be more intelligently solved by a state body, partially, at

Continued on Page 2.

ONE WORD OF GREETING

THEODORE TILTON TO MRS STANTON ON HER BIRTHDAY.

Greetings Also to Susan B. Anthony and Others Who Deserve an Ovation—A Backward Look—A Golden Prophecy.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton:

MY HONORED FRIEND—It is from a foreign land that I write to greet you on your eightieth birthday, an anniversary which, as I have just learned, is to be publicly celebrated at the Opera House, in New York, Nov. 12.

Instead of sending you this letter I would like to be there in person, to join in giving you the cheers which you will receive from a huge houseful of delegates representing all parts of the United States.

Time works wonders!

How well I remember the opposition, the persecution and the calumny which you endured in those early days that tried women's souls! Worst of all, you were then more pestered, hampered and thwarted by the fears of your friends than by the criticisms of your opponents. But now, after your half century of splendid public service with pen and tongue, you find yourself not only honored as the prime originator and chief expositor of the modern movement for woman's suffrage, but the reform which you instituted has already, within five swift decades, passed the period of so called doctrinaire and impossible politics, and you are today at the head of a practical reform which promises to be one of the most beneficent in human history, a movement powerful in the nineteenth and to be invincible in the twentieth century.

To my own mind, your chief merit as the founder of this reform is that from the very first day of your embodiment of its central principle into an organized enterprise you have always meant—and you still mean—a thousand times more than your mere typical claim for the ballot. In fact, the elective franchise—as you have always estimated it—is a mere symbol, like a promissory note, and accordingly your demand for woman's suffrage—as you have discussed it in a whole library of eloquent tracts, documents, addresses, essays and reports—has always been described by you as including, in your comprehensive scheme, not only woman's civil freedom, but by a natural logic and as a moral sequence every other form of woman's enfranchisement.

Contemplating my country not only from a distance of 3,000 miles, but through the additional perspective of several years of absence, I see with joy that your movement is now looming up into patriotic proportions and is teeming with national significance.

You have been the leader of your gentle and peaceful crusade for 47 years.

What are the practical results thus far?

In answer I point not merely to those progressive young western states and territories wherein the recent triumph of the true principle of suffrage will make them rank in fame with the old thirteen colonies of 1776; but, speaking of all the states of the Union collectively, I may say that in each of them, without exception at the present day, every woman who seeks the legal custody of her children or the legal control of her property, every woman who finds the doors of a college or a university opening to her for her higher education, every woman who administers a postoffice or a public library, every woman who enters upon a career of medicine, law or theology, every woman who teaches a school, or tills a farm, or keeps a shop, or drives a horse, or rides a bicycle, or skates at a rink, or swims at a summer resort, or plays golf or tennis in a public park, or even snaps a kodak at a public building—every such woman, I say, owes her present public liberty largely to yourself and to your earliest and bravest coworkers in the cause of woman's emancipation.

So I send my greetings not to yourself alone, but also to the small remainder now living of your original bevy of noble assistants, among whom—first, last and always—has been, and still continues to be, your fit mate, chief counselor and executive right hand, Susan B. Anthony, a heroine of hard work, who, when her own eightieth birthday shall roll around, will likewise deserve a national ovation, at which she would not inappropriately receive the old Roman "crown of oak."

Meanwhile I will not undertake to say what octogenarian honors will by and by (I know not how many years hence!) be due to several of your shining sisters in the cause—for instance, to Julia Ward Howe, to Mary A. Livermore, to Charlotte B. Wilbour, to Elizabeth B. Chase, to Mary Grew and to other grand women, who, having shared your toils, will, I hope, live long enough to nationalize your triumphs.

Moreover, since every feast should have its skeleton, let me speak of the dead. How true it is, as Burke wrote, that death canonizes great characters! And of such characters, thus canonized, your movement has had no lack! I am thinking of too many to name the whole list, but I must mention Paulina Wright Davis, Abby Kelly Foster, Lucy Stone, Amy Post and especially Lucretia Mott—that memorable woman, who, above all other persons I have ever met in any land, was the most impressive human character I have ever known.

In speaking of your early coworkers I will name only a single other name, but I cannot omit it, for it belongs to history. When you flung out your battleflag at Seneca Falls in 1848, you so terrified nine-tenths of your own convention in your own town that on your own platform only one man lifted his voice to second your unique claim for woman's suffrage! This solitary hero was Frederick Douglass, who now, in his honored grave at Rochester, deserves the best remembrance, not only of every



THEODORE TILTON.

American negro, but also of every American woman.

Writing as I do from Europe, and as a student of the slow politics and of the sluggish progress of the old world, I more than ever hate the feudal system, and I more than ever scorn the hereditary principle of monarchic government. Nevertheless just across "the silver streak"—and distant hardly a half day's journey from where I live—there is a lady now nearly of your own age, who, for the last 50 or more years—a period coincident with your own public career—has furnished, in corroboration of your own political philosophy, a continuous example of woman's fitness for the loftiest of political responsibilities. I refer to the venerated occupant of the British throne, who, I make bold to say, has surpassed any and every king, emperor, prince and masculine ruler of our time in the unbroken success of a reign which, as a woman, she has rendered phenomenal by her never failing good sense, by her unerring judgment and by her exemplary life.

I will venture a prediction. All Europe is now an armed camp. Five nations may find themselves in a whirl and fury of war in 30 days. When are we to see a universal disarmament? It will be when our military madness shall be cowed down by woman's voice, when our murderous politics shall be softened by woman's spirit, and when our international law shall be leavened by woman's wit.

Perhaps I am writing too long a letter, but let me express my hope that at the coming festival you will have your wonted health, together with some added strength, to enable you to cope with the crowd that will be eager to honor your beautiful white head, yet I wish still further that the great mass of your fellow citizens of both sexes throughout the nation—persons who know you only by repute—could see you not merely in the public arena, but in what your wiseacre critics are still in the habit of hinting to you as your proper sphere—namely, your home—surrounded by your children and by your children's children, and I am quite sure, my dear old friend, that if an international prize like the yacht America's silver cup were offered for the best of all good grandmothers you, at your own fireside, would win it for yourself.

I will only add that I congratulate you on having a daughter who, by natural gifts, by education, by conviction and by a growing public experience, is qualified to be your public successor, and who, I hope, will carry forward your magnificent work. I remain, with profound respect, yours ever, THEODORE TILTON.

Paris.

—New York Sun.

The Outdoor Girl.

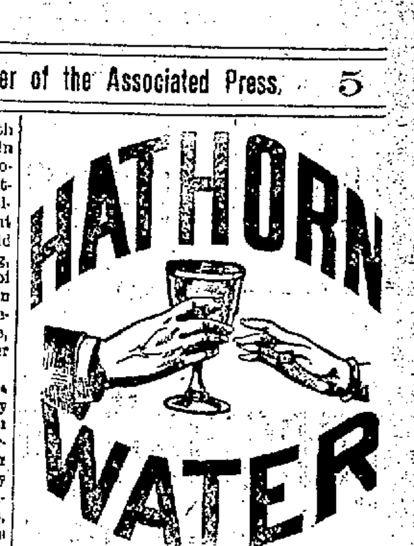
What if the merry maiden goes a-riding on the wheel
And wears a graceful costume that is short above the heel?
Can any one gainsay it that though changed in mode of dress
She's of the gender feminine and not a whit the less?
And if she dons the bloomer or the knickerbocker clothes
Is not her person just as sweet as any blooming rose?

What if the college maiden rows a shell or soulls with oars
Or takes a goal in football field or bowls upon the floors?
Is she any less a woman if her skin is very brown
Than when she trailed her skirts in mud and wore a high necked gown?
And if she boxes out her foe or fences like a man
Lacks she any fascination, whate'er her scheme or plan?

So far as all experience of men with women goes,
For every ten of marriages nine are chock full of woes.
The very latest woman, with her muscle, brains or pluck,
May bring new joys to wedded life and give us better luck.

Of one thing I am certain from the widest range of view—
Old fashioned types must stand aside and make way for the new.
Thank heaven for the change that's come and fascinating fads.
For me the merry outdoor girl who emulates the lads.

—William H. Ballou.



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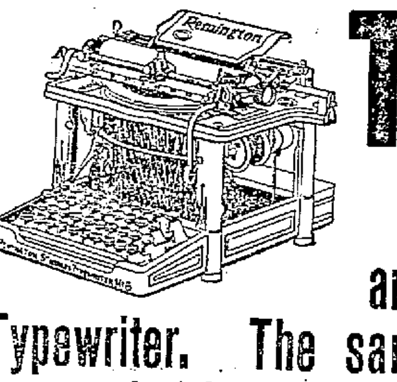
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DEALER IN THE "REMINGTON" FOR LOWELL AND VICINITY

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TELEPHONE 378-4.

AN HOUR SPENT WITH KEELY

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAN AND SOMETHING OF HIS WORK.

Power Without Cost—Engines Which Do Not Move—The Character of His Alleged Discovery—Its Commercial Aspects.

The renewed interest in Keely and his discoveries which has been awakened by the recent reports of efforts made by prominent parties to control the results of his labors make interesting such facts in relation to the subject as can be legitimately obtained. Following is an interview with the inventor at his workshop:

John W. Keely is 68 years old, although he looks much younger. He is a large, powerfully built man, with a large head, square shaven jaw, with heavy dark side whiskers tinged with gray and dark eyes which move rapidly. His movements are nervously quick, and his speech is ex-



JOHN W. KEELY.

tremely rapid, as though it could not catch up with his thought. He impresses one with the belief that he is absorbed in what he calls his life study, that time is short and that every nerve must be strained to accomplish practical results while life remains.

As it is impossible to the human mind to grasp a new thought except by comparison with past experiences, it was quite natural to seek for similar modes of action in better known fields.

It will be remembered that Joshua, with his seven priests and seven horns and the mighty shout from his people who surrounded the fated city of Jericho, caused its walls to fall flat. The event, though ancient, corresponds with the supposed action of the new force, in that it may have been that the vibrations caused by that unprecedented shout were miraculously attuned to the keynote or chord which dominated the walls. This explanation is given for what it is worth, but no other phenomenon on record more nearly expresses the idea which Mr. Keely's discourse created in the mind of the reporter, and it may serve to explain some of the experiments which he afterward witnessed.

With this preliminary education in theory, some evidences of the mysterious power were shown to the reporter by some experimental apparatus which Mr. Keely had devised. A disk shaped apparatus was shown about 18 inches in diameter and 2 inches thick, covered with brass and divided into segments. Upon its face were three tuning forks, with heavy tines, two of the same pitch and the third a half note below. On the lower edge was a small detachable piece of brass, with two small narrow strips of steel fastened to it. A brass cap, like the top of a fruit jar, filled even full with an amalgam paste, which Mr. Keely said he had studied three years to produce, was attracted to these steel strips, and hanging to the cap, or disk, as it might be called, was an iron weight of 140 pounds. The reporter applied several well known tests for magnetism, so called, but the usual responses were not forthcoming. Mr. Keely struck the three tuning forks in succession, the half tone second in order, and the attraction ceased, and the disk with its weight fell. On application the disk was not attracted, nor could any evidences of magnetism be discovered. The forks were again struck, the disk was applied, and it was again attracted and supported its iron weight.

Another test somewhat more moving and certainly not easier of solution was made with a glass jar 41 inches high and 1 foot in diameter, standing on glass, filled with what Mr. Keely said was water, covered with a cap, in which were said to be copper and platinum strips responsive to certain vibrations. In the bottom of the jar was one of the disks before referred to standing on edge, also a metal ball the size of an orange, said to be filled with shot.

Mr. Keely connected the cap of this jar by a platinum wire with a sympathetic resonator. This was a hollow brass ball, about 8 or 10 inches in diameter, from one side of which protruded a straight cylindrical handle which turned freely on its axis. When worked by the hand, it withdrew, or pushed in, an iron bar inclosed in the handle and acted apparently like a switch to produce the desired combinations. A small hornlike trumpet with several convolutions was attached to the ball, also three scales with a centerpiece, into which were thrust very many steel pins of different lengths, in size like knitting needles, all lying in the same plane and looking like porcupine quills. These when struck gave the notes of the scale, one diatonic, one harmonic and one attuned in fifths—this from memory.

Mr. Keely then placed a disk on top of the jar, like the disk at the bottom. He then struck different wires on the scales and turned his switch until he had struck the sympathetic chord to which the disks responded, when the lower disk started slowly upward through the water, followed by the round, shotted weight, and both, with even motion, went to the top of the jar with a small hump, such as an apple might give, and remained there. By striking other notes apparently they moved slowly down.

Mr. Keely said that he believed that within two years he would be running street cars with this ojectment, or push, process, which is the system devised for the airship. The device will be attached to the car. No connection will be made to the running gear. The speed will be controlled by a switch which Mr. Keely has spent years in perfecting, and which will give seven different rates of speed. No charging up of the apparatus is necessary. The sympathetic vibrations of the ether corresponding to the various points of the switch will push the car over the tracks, and a similar apparatus placed in an ocean vessel is expected to push it across the ocean without the intervention of paddle wheels or screws.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dangers of College Life.

Mr. Honeyman—Were you ever disabled physically while in college?

Mr. Gaboy—Oh, yes. I remember I once had my left shoulder dislocated and was laid up for a whole month.

"It was done in some barbarous football game, I presume?"

"No, I—aw—fell out of a hammock."—Chicago Tribune.

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

If Tom Hadn't Seen It, It Would Have Been All Right.

"I understand that Tom doesn't like your cooking," observed the girl who had just run in for a moment.

"I'd just like to know how you ever found that out?" retorted the girl who looked as if she had just been shedding tears.

"Oh, well, perhaps Lina was mistaken, but she said that she went down town with him today just after he left here and saw him go right into a restaurant. We both knew that you had invited him up to a luncheon of your own cooking, so we inferred"—

"Inferred? Then you don't really know anything that happened?"

"Of course not. By the way, I think I shall run in to see Tom's sister while I am out today. I don't just owe her a call, but—well, I just know there is a good story about that luncheon, and she will tease it out of him somehow if she once gets a hint of it."

"You are just as mean as you can be, Minnie Marshmallow. Of course I will tell you myself rather than let that horrid thing find it out."

"That was what I thought," calmly replied the girl who had just run in for a moment, as she removed her hat and gloves.

"Well—now, you mustn't tell Lina a word of this—Tom was very anxious to taste some of the dishes I had learned to prepare at the cooking school, so I invited him up to a tete-a-tete luncheon today. I knew mamma was going to grandma's anyhow, so he'd know she didn't cook it, and I invited him to come when pa and the boys were away, so they couldn't tell him about the cake, in which I put a pound of baking powder and three teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar—merely an accident, you know."

"Of course. What did you cook for luncheon?"

"Well, I—the fact is, that mamma's bread was so good that I decided I'd better use that. Then Grace sent me over some lovely salad. She's going to teach me how to make it, anyway, so that it didn't really matter. Then there was some lovely jelly"—

"I know, but what did you cook yourself?"

"Oh, I cooked a beefsteak—Tom says that with good bread, butter and beefsteak any man can get along."

"So you cooked it all yourself?"

"Well, mamma was in the kitchen at the time, and I just got her to help me. You see, Tom came early and I was a little bit nervous. As soon as it was done I put her right out of the back door on her way to grandma's. And oh, dear me, what do you think happened?"

"I am not thinking just now—I am merely listening."

"Well, just as I went to dish up the beefsteak—I—I let it fall right on the floor!"

"Was that all? Why didn't you just pick it up and put it on the plate again? It didn't really"—

"That's just what I did. But he had just stolen into the kitchen to see what I was doing and he—he saw me do it!"

And it was fully five minutes before the girl who had just run in for a moment could think of anything to say.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Warning.

"What are you making those marks on my fence for?" asked the woman who had just given a handout to Parched Perkins. "Warning the rest of your gang to stay away from this house? Perhaps my cooking doesn't suit you?"

"You wrong me, madam," replied Parched Perkins, with a courtly bow. "The fact is that my brother is coming this way tomorrow. He is troubled with indigestion, and his physician has advised him to be sparing in the matter of desserts. I am warning him that your cold mince pie is too rich and tempting for a dyspeptic stomach."

What promised to be an unpleasant episode ended in the transfer of a quarter from the gratified lady to Parched Perkins.—Buffalo Express.

A Family Bereavement.

An industrious rustic went into his stable one spring morning and discovered his faithful mule in the agonies of death, he having overfed himself the night previous.

"Here's a state of things," exclaimed the disgusted peasant. "All winter long you do nothing but feed and feed at my expense, and when spring comes, and it is time to do a little plowing, you get out of it by giving up the ghost."

The dying mule raised his head and said in a feeble voice:

"Since you are such an ass you should regard my death as a family bereavement," after which his spirit took its flight.—Texas Siftings.

An Oversight.

Once upon a time the new woman got together and abolished man.

Of course it was quite a job to abolish man, but it was a far bigger job to get together. That is another story.

"I have no use for man," the new woman observed haughtily.

In the fullness of time the new woman wanted to excel in the dramatic art.

"I must have a divorce," she said.

Then she started violently and kicked herself bitterly, but it was now too late.—Detroit Tribune.

He Was Behindhand.

"Hollo, Jones! I'm just going to dinner. Won't you join me?" was the cheery invitation Smith yesterday extended to his old time friend who is in straitened circumstances.

"Well—hem—yes, being as it's you, I guess I will," hesitated Smith. He did not wish to appear too eager, and still was in mortal terror lest something should occur to interfere with the dinner.

"Well, Jones, old boy, what are you going to have?" inquired Smith.

"Let me see." He studied the bill of fare. "I think I will have a little mush and milk, a couple of poached eggs and a cup of coffee."

"That's a queer dinner, Jones."

"Dinner!" exclaimed Jones contemptuously. "This is last Saturday's breakfast."—San Francisco Post.

An Experienced Husband.

Mr. Blinks—I wish to get some hairpins for my wife.

Great Merchant—This is a wholesale house, sir.

Mr. Blinks—Of course. You don't suppose I'm fool enough to go on buying hairpins at retail, do you? I want a barrel.—New York Weekly.

Commercial.

"You have given me the marble heart," he hissed.

"Certainly," she coldly rejoined. "What did you expect? Mexican onyx?"

There was a chill glitter in the eyes of his bride as she reminded him a poor man could not be fastidious.—Detroit Tribune.

Romance and Reality.

Jimson—The saddest part of city life is the fact that you frequently see faces that you long to know yet never see again.

Billson—That's true, and the saddest thing about country life is the fact that you easily make the acquaintance of the owners of such faces and then are bored half to death.—New York Weekly.

THE LIGHT IS LIKE THE SUN

DISCOVERY OF THE WONDERFUL GAS FROM ACETYLENE.

Of Great Practical Use—How It Was Discovered In the Mountains of North Carolina—Experts Say It Is the Same as Sunlight.

Experts say that the most wonderful illuminant yet invented has come from the accidental discovery of a gas from acetylene, heretofore vaguely known as a chemical compound existing in small quantities and susceptible of but limited manufacture. T. L. Wilson was trying to manufacture cheap aluminium down at his works in the little town of Spray, in North Carolina. He conceived the idea of decomposing lime and separating the metal calcium, and of thereafter bringing this calcium into contact with ordinary aluminium, or clay, by fusing them together under the influence of the heat of the electric arc.

In order to separate calcium, then, from lime Mr. Wilson one day in the course of his experiments brought together burned lime and finely divided or powdered carbon in the form of coke dust. He used certain proportions of each and put the mixture between the poles of an electric arc. Intense heat resulted, and the mixture was melted down. Instead of finding in his furnace after it had cooled off the metal calcium of which he had been in search he discovered a hundred or two pounds of a brown crystalline compound.

Doubtless Mr. Wilson was disappointed, and this slag, this refuse from an unsuccessful experiment, was cast aside. But for an accident it might have remained in the refuse heap forever. Chance, in the shape perhaps of a slovenly office boy or a careless housecleaner, threw some water on this mass of brown slag. It may have been Mr. Wilson himself who hurled away the dregs of his drinking cup. At all events, he was present when a wonderful thing happened. As soon as the water touched the brown mass Mr. Wilson saw, with intense interest, that it began to fuse and splutter and crumble, evolving all the while a gas whose properties he became immediately anxious to investigate. A chemical analysis of the gas disclosed the fact that it was acetylene. A match applied to it generated at once a brilliant white light, so intense and powerful as to dim the electric arcs near by and almost to scorch the eyes.

Nature had been once more at work in her laboratory for the benefit of man. Chemical analysis of the brown mass found in the furnace, the slag or residuum, showed it to be not a mixture, as Mr. Wilson had supposed, of metallic calcium and undecomposed lime and carbon, but a positive new chemical compound of calcium and carbon, expressed in the formula of Ca2, C2. The oxides of the calcium had passed off as carbon monoxide, leaving the new product, calcium carbide. That was the brown slag.

But what marvel of science took place when that water was accidentally thrown on the mass of calcium carbide? The water was instantly decomposed, the calcium was released from its union with the carbon and reconverted into ordinary lime. The calcium carbide having thus lost its calcium, the carbon remaining was at once snapped up by the hydrogen of water, which is, of course, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. This new compound of hydrogen and carbon was none other than this wonderful acetylene gas, whose chemical formula, C2 H2, indicates equal proportions of carbon and hydrogen. The exact results of the whole operation, conducted by nature in the presence of wondering man, showed also that the contact of water and the brown mass would always produce a positive percentage of the new acetylene gas, which contains 92.5 of carbon and 7.5 of hydrogen.

The light that resulted almost blinded the eyes of the observers, but it didn't blind their intellectual vision. They realized in an instant what a marvel flamed before them.

I found Dr. J. J. Suckert, an expert in chemistry and physics. He said: "Acetylene gas represents in itself the essence of all light. All illuminating compounds, whether gas or illuminating oil, cannot evolve light without first having burned off sufficient hydrogen and carbon to form acetylene. Now, acetylene gives forth light not by reason of the incandescence of solid particles of carbon, as heretofore supposed; but, and here is the whole point, because the carbon is incandescent in a vapor form in this new gas, which, for that reason, emits a light equal in proportion to the light of the sun. In fact, this new light is sunlight, for the two show exactly the same spectroscope."—New York Herald.

Arbor Day In Japan.

Minister Kurino of the Japanese legation has translated and sent to Secretary Morton an article published in one of the Japanese papers on the subject of Arbor day. The article is quite lengthy, and the translation was accompanied by the original, which Mr. Morton has filed as a curiosity.

The translation shows that the subject has been treated in the most careful and painstaking way, and Secretary Morton says he has never seen in any English or American paper a better treatise on the subject of tree planting.

The author points out the necessity for doing something to prevent the rapid diminution of the forests of Japan and indorses the idea exemplified in Arbor day.

The paper favors either the 11th of February, the day Japan's first emperor ascended the throne, or April 3, the day he died, as the best dates, both coming in the springtime. If the autumn is selected, Nov. 3, the birthday anniversary of the present emperor, is suggested.—New York Journal.

For the Paris Exposition.

The directors of the world's exhibition at Paris in 1900 proposes to raise the necessary millions by the issue of 3,250,000 "bonds" at 20 francs apiece. The bonds entitle to admission to the exhibition, otherwise they are simple lottery tickets and will find a ready sale, since five prizes of $100,000 and 24 prizes of $20,000 are to be hung out as baits.

A Splendid Dream.

The great circle waterway which some of the papers are talking about includes a ship canal from the Atlantic to the lakes and from the lakes to the Mississippi. By this route a ship could sail from New York to the gulf of Mexico, with St. Louis for the great western terminus and interior base of operations. It may look like a dream to this generation, but when the map is inspected the conception is one that will not down.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In a Nutshell.

Dunraven has now added a four column statement to all his previous explanations of why he pulled out of the race for the America's cup. Yet the whole truth could be told by him in nine words, "They had a better boat, and I knew it."—New York Journal.

"After All."

It might be Stevenson, after all.—Washington Capital.



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WHITE SHOE STORES,

CENTRAL AND BRIDGE STREETS.

A PROPHETIC INTIMATION.

Turkey's Dismemberment Agreed on by the Powers—England Well Hated.

For the next 60 days the imminent danger of a general war will force apparent concurrence of all European powers in dealing with Turkey, yet in that time, while Great Britain can do nothing but look on in dread, Russia will be ready, and before May the sultan's empire will be forced into north Africa as a block to England in Egypt, but without really disturbing French territory on that continent. Russia will have absorbed Turkey in Asia and a part of Turkey in Europe, including Constantinople.

The dreibund is dead. In the rearrangement the trade of the far east will be the divided spoil of the continental powers, to be followed by the trade of southern Asia, where England's rule will be broken down, piece by piece.

What has already been achieved makes a general combination of the continent against England a fixed certainty, and while the Turkish situation is holding the general attention the work in eastern Asia will have proceeded too far to be afterward upset, for England, aside from being busy in the Mediterranean, will be alone.—New York Sun.

The "Old Roman's" Character.

Judge Thurman's character is noteworthy as much for its downright integrity as for the ability that made him conspicuous on the bench and in the senate. His highest encomium upon a man was the terse judgment, He is an honest man. It was in all his public career and private life the first title to his esteem. The highest compliment that could be paid him was to believe in his thorough honesty of purpose and action. Looking back upon his past life, he once said, in tones that broken health made tremulous, to one of his lifelong friends:

"I never intentionally wronged a human being out of a cent."

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the man's life than that simple remark. In fact, honesty and justice are religion to him. The creeds of the churches never bothered him greatly. He has read and studied the Bible, as he has studied all he deemed worthy of an earnest man's attention in literature, but he never professed a religious belief. His wife was a Universalist in belief and a woman of many Christian virtues. But Judge Thurman rarely talks upon the subject. His father was a local preacher in the Methodist church, and the son always speaks of the life and belief of his father with the greatest respect. Further than this he never goes.—New York Herald.

Poisoned Her Captive Brood.

It has been claimed by observers of birds that some of the feathered tribe will feed their young if they are caged, and if they fail after a certain time to release them they will bring them a poisoned weed to eat, that death may end their captivity.

About a week ago at the Holstein ranch the children captured a nest of three young orioles, and they were immediately caged and hung in a tree. The mother was soon about calling her young and in a little while brought them some worms. She continued feeding them regularly for several days without seeming to pay much attention to persons about.

But on Sunday came the tragic ending that demonstrated the theory relative to birds. She brought them a sprig of green on Sunday morning and disappeared. In less than an hour they all died. The sprig was examined and proved to be the deadly larkspur, a weed that will kill full grown cattle.

The little creatures lay dead in the cage and slightly foaming at the mouth, victims of their mother's stern resolve that her offspring should die by her own act rather than live in captivity.—Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

Marlborough and Vanderbilt.

A little less than 200 years ago, when John Churchill, earl (at the time) of Marlborough, was confined in the Tower of London for having displeased William III, a certain Jan Derbildt was serving as a corporal in the guards of the stadhelter, as the king of England was always called in his own Netherlands.

A great-grandson of Corporal Jan Derbildt was one of the many sturdy Hollanders who went in search of work and wealth in the new world. Somehow his name became twisted into "Vanderbilt," and it was the grandfather of the American girl announced as betrothed to the Duke of Marlborough of today who made the first of the many millions of the Vanderbilt family of New York.

If the great Duke of Marlborough, when he won his battles in Flanders, ever cast his eyes on Corporal Jan Derbildt, he could not in his wildest imaginings have ever supposed that one of his future successors would go across the water to "the American colonies" and bring back a duchess chosen from the descendants of that common Dutch soldier!—London Gentlewoman.

His First Shoes In Twenty-seven Years.

Uncle Jim Willets went to Belvidere, N. J., the other day wearing the first pair of shoes that have decorated his feet for 27 years. In 1868 Uncle Jim, who is a cobbler and a white hot Republican, made a vow to his closest friend, Ole Job Tripp, who was an ardent Democrat, that if John I. Blair, the then Republican candidate for governor, were not elected he would give Ole Job the pair of new shoes he was then wearing and never put his feet inside another pair until a Republican governor should be elected.

John I. Blair was soundly whipped, and Ole Job got the boots. And, true to his word, Uncle Jim has gone barefoot ever since, compromising only occasionally when an extra frost rendered it necessary for him to make use of moccasins.—New York Journal.

A Suspicious Circumstance.

It is a suspicious circumstance that the German kaiser finds it necessary to make so many speeches to his troops, warning them that they must remain faithful to him and defend him against all enemies, domestic or foreign. It is not customary for emperors or kings to make speeches of this kind. They usually put implicit confidence in the loyalty of their armies, not less in peace than in war.—New York Sun.

Alcohol From Peat.

It is well known that sugar and alcohol can be extracted from wood. But now comes a chemist and says that far better results may be squeezed out of peat. He has found that by judicious treatment 1,000 pounds of peat can be made to yield as much alcohol as can be won from 600 pounds of potatoes. So that in future peat will warm poor men outside and burn them inside.

Alaskan Spirit.

"Ten marine leagues or fight" should be the United States' ultimatum to Great Britain on the Alaska boundary question, and the people of Alaska should resound the words throughout every state.—Alaska Mining Record.

THE MERRY WAR.

Echoes of the Great New York Horse Show, So Called.

I don't see any change at all in the horse show.

On the contrary, it looks to me more giddy and bewildering than ever.

You don't suppose I mean in the ring! There are the same old chestnuts—Prescott Lawrence, Frank Underhill, Henry Herbert and all the rest of them—looking over the same old steppers and jumpers as ever.

I believe they imported a very horsy man from England this year, who wears groom's trousers and carries a bit of straw in his mouth, to judge hackneys.

All I can say for this poor devil is that he'll get pretty sick of his job before the week is half over.

The hackney men are the worst kickers in the world.

Every big breeding stable has a press agent, who makes it his business to buzz in the ears of every one who has time to listen.

The four-in-hand and tandem judges are going to have just as bad a time.

But, after all, it only means that competition is getting closer and that an award from the National Horse show is getting more valuable.

Let us leave the ring and revert to the ring of roses or posies or noses that surrounds the tanbark.

There is no doubt that this show is going to decide many old animosities and jealousies.

It is a grand thing for us chappies to have women dress up against each other.

Of course we expect and look up to the decorum of the Belmonts, Rowlands, Astors, Heckshers, Webbs, Havemeyers and grandees of that ilk.

They are superb, sublime, nonpareils!

When a lady like Mrs. Spaulding, who is a splendid whip, comes out with a flaring red bonnet and generally done up in red, looking extremely handsome, too, you can make up your mind that there is some other lady in blue or green who has got to be squelched.

When a group of lovely girls in the most fetching of costumes, who are well known on the west side, saunter in together and circulate with dignity and pride about the promenade, you can bet 20 to 1 that their demonstration is not aimed so much against the dude as against some rivals who live east of Fifth avenue.

So the merry war goes on, not between the four-in-hands, the tandems, jumpers or carriage pairs, but between the high steppers who are excluded by the high fence from getting into the ring at all.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

The Panama Canal Redivivus.

It is not improbable that the French peasantry and tradesmen, who have already parted with $200,000,000 of their savings in subscriptions to the Panama canal scheme, will be induced to furnish $100,000,000 in the delusive belief that this amount will complete the work and make the $300,000,000 a paying investment. One of the influences relied upon for reopening the pockets of the cheated and defrauded Frenchmen is a letter written from Panama by Sir Henry Tyler, the English railway expert, who retracts his previously expressed views and squarely opposes the best expert opinion in England and the United States. He states his belief that a canal—not a tide water channel, as originally proposed, but a lock canal—beginning where the De Lesseps company left off, can be completed for $100,000,000 or less. He also says that he thinks the French investors will find the money, because they are already in so far that they cannot afford to hold back.—Washington Post.

GRAND OPENING

OF A

NEW JEWELRY STORE

Cor. Central and Prescott Sts.

(Formerly Occupied by the U. S. Tea Co.)

This store has undergone a great change, and has been refitted with all the modern fixtures, such as are used in an up-to-date Jewelry store. This store has be leased to Mr.

J. A. LEGAULT

Who has been with the well-known firm of Durant & Rogers for the past six years, and is a practical Watchmaker and has a thorough knowledge of the Jewelry business in all its branches.

The line of goods that he will keep in stock will be like the fixtures—will consist of the

Latest Patterns and Novelties

In the market, and the finest system of business will be adopted, that is, strictly one price.

ALL GOODS WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

He will have to assist him in his new store none but the best workmen and all work intrusted to his care will receive his personal inspection before going out.

Remember that the

Opening is Saturday November 16th.

Everybody is invited to call, and if your watch is not all right leave with us and we will attend to it.

J. A. LEGAULT & CO.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION

Continued from Page 5.

least, representative in character.

If such a Board was substituted for our School Committee the executive officers of the department could be brought into proper relations to the chief executive. Such a body would bring to the consideration of educational questions men of wider experience and broader views, and secure uniformity in text books and educational methods throughout the state.

We are satisfied there is a too frequent change of text books, always at a large expense to the city. It can hardly be that such changes are always necessary or for the good of the schools.

Our evening schools are a very important feature of our school system. Thousands of youths and adults of diverse nationalities—from the Province of Quebec, from Iparta, Portugal, Armenia and elsewhere—are here being taught their first lessons in English and here obtain their first instruction in the nature of free American institutions. The system requires able, efficient supervision. If the statutes do not in terms place these schools unde the supervision of the superintendent, it is in the power of the School Committee to do so, and the interests of the service, in the judgment of this commission, require that he should have such supervision.

The School Committee should observe their own rules in the choice of teachers for the evening schools. While it is provided that candidates for the position of teacher in these schools shall be examined and duly elected and that certificates be issued to them, in practice the rule is not observed. A sub-committee nominates a candidate, an election is had, and a record is made. The Committee on Teachers does not examine the candidate and even the certificate is not issued as required by the rules. The late supervisor of these schools in his annual report for 1894 insists that the rules shall be observed.

The bad influence of politics in these schools calls for the rigid observance of such rules as these are to govern them.

Instances are reported where classes have dwindled down to but two scholars, yet teachers are retained when they have no duty to perform, through political and other influences. It would appear to be the duty of the school authorities to consolidate classes in such cases.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

This department expends about $400,000.00 per annum, or one-third of the annual revenues for taxation

The expenditures for roads and bridges have increased from $93,950.47 for 1880 to $229,861.45 for 1894, or 145 per cent.

And for sewers and drains from $66,924.63 to $138,288.20, or 107 per cent., during the same period.

The expenditures for watering the streets, a new service, not included above, amounted to $15,441.19 for 1894, of which $10,730.57 was repaid by abutters, $2,641.00 by other departments and $448.75 was credited for miscellaneous items.

It would seem to be economy to contract for watering the streets. A large number of horses are required for but a few months in the year. These must be bought in the highest markets in the spring and sold in the lowest market in the fall, or be kept over at considerable expense. To utilize them, some are loaned to other departments, where, in many cases probably, they would not be deemed absolutely necessary if they were not on hand. A large stable has to be kept for them, which is occupied but a few months in the year. As the service of watering the streets comes directly under the observation of the police officers and the abutters, failure to live up to the contract would be promptly reported. As it is constantly extending, the objection to its being performed by the department will be more and more apparent.

Before a street is paved or macadamized all underground services should be put in. Where these are supplied by private parties or corporations, as gas pipe, telephone or telegraph conduits, etc., it should be provided that if such underground works are not constructed by such private parties or corporations within a reasonable time after notice, the city shall construct them and collect the cost thereof from such parties. It should also be provided that when a street has been paved or macadamized it shall not again be torn up for new underground construction during the succeeding five years.

Skilled workmen should be permanently employed under this department to keep the equipment in repair, when constant employment can be furnished. To this department should be assigned the collection of ashes and the cleaning of alleys. The ashes can often, perhaps always, be utilized in grading; when not they may be used in filling private lots, in lieu of land damages, or in other ways be made of value.

Under General Recommendations we have considered at length the two most important items of expenditure by this department, namely, labor and supplies or material. The saving that would result from the creation of a supply department is evidenced by the bills for purchases by this department. They show that while favorable rates have been made in some cases, in others the city has paid to exceed fifty per cent. more than members of this Commission did at the same dates for the same supplies for consumption. Fluctuations in the market price such as an officer specially assigned to purchase would necessarily keep advised of, the city under the present system, does not seem to get the benefit of; especially is this noticeable in the items of hay and horses. It is given as the opinion of officers best qualified to judge, that this department, if placed on a business basis, could be administered from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. less than it now costs the city. Our recommendation that the heads of departments be directly responsible to the Mayor as the chief executive of the city in fact, if adopted, we believe will work a great saving in this department.

How executive responsibility is diffused under committee government will appear from section 2, chapter 39, section 1, chapter 36, and sections 5, 7 and 10 of chapter 38, ordinances. The superintendent of streets is placed under the direction of the supervisors of highways, the joint committee of the City Council on streets and the committee of the Board of Aldermen on sewers. These committees and officials have under the revised ordinances absorbed all the executive powers of his office except the employment of labor. While they are forbidden to "employ or discharge any officer or workman" this limitation of power, like the Cherokee law against bigamy, provides no penalty for the violation of this provision. The influence the members of the Council exercise in the matter of employment has been referred to elsewhere.

A board of public works is often proposed to control this branch of the service and possibly public buildings and the water service, such boards have been created in other cities. The commission has considered this matter under the head of "General Recommendations." Single heads of departments who devote their whole time to the city and are responsible to the Mayor are preferred.

The division of streets and also of sewers and drains should be each under the immediate supervision of an assistant, to be appointed by the Mayor on the nomination of the head of this department.

Your commission is impressed with the economy of the European system of maintaining public streets and ways the principle upon which it is based being indicated by the familiar proverb "A stitch in time saves nine." Here we let a road wear out and then at great expense renew it; the result is that we have poor streets. Under the European system a city is divided into sections or districts, with a certain force of men and teams to each section. A supply of suitable road material is provided at a convenient point within each section and the first indication of wear is immediately attended to; thus the streets are always kept in good condition, in fact are constantly becoming better where right material is used.

We find large separate stables are maintained for the street, health, water, public buildings and police departments and for the wood-yard. It would appear to be economy to consolidate stables under one control, and to so locate them that much time would be saved in travel between the stable and public works. The water department has a stable in Centralville. If the teams employed on the streets on that side of the river could be housed there, another consolidated stable be located in the southern part of the city and the present street stable be for the western part of the city, teams could be on the work earlier and remain later. Teams in Centralville now quit work at 4 p. m. so as to reach the western stable at 5 p. m.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

The civil engineer's office, like other offices at City Hall, is not separately appropriated for. The engineer's salary is in the first instance paid on the street pay rolls and charged to the appropriation for roads and bridges; afterwards transfers are made to the appropriations for sewers and drains and water department on an estimated basis of services rendered to those departments. The force employed under him is also charged to various appropriations, while certain miscellaneous expenses of his office are paid from the reserved fund. It is therefore difficult to arrive at the annual cost of his department and impossible with certainty to make an annual comparison of the expenditures thereof. When it is considered how the expenditures of departments are increased by surplus force and by the defective methods of purchase of supplies, such detail in crediting in order that each department may have due credit seems unnecessary.

We recommend that the office of the engineer be separately appropriated for, all expenses of his office, either for labor or supplies, to be charged directly to such appropriation.

There are certain public works of such character as to require the supervision of a competent engineer, and such should be constructed in accordance with specifications prepared by the civil engineer and should be carried out under his inspection. The bridges especially not only require such supervision when building, but should be frequently inspected by a competent engineer and kept in the best condition. Pawtucket bridge especially furnishes an example of how a bridge can be injured by incompetent treatment. It needs at once to be brought back into shape and its numerous loose chords tightened by an expert in bridge construction. We recommend, therefore, that the civil engineer be placed in charge of all bridges, that separate appropriations be made for bridges and that they be expended under his direction.

Pavements should be laid and sewers constructed according to specifications prepared by the civil engineer, and it should be his duty to see that they are laid and constructed in accordance with such specifications. His relation to the superintendent of streets in the construction of such works should be that he would occupy if the work was constructed by a private contractor.

New streets should not be accepted less than fifty feet wide and until they are graded, surfaced and completed for permanent travel to the satisfaction of the civil engineer.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department for 1880 were $154,391.59 and for 1894 $193,216.02, an increase of $38,824.43, or 25 per cent. This is exclusive of $30,791.15 spent on driven wells.

If a supply department is established, it will necessarily purchase all the supplies of this department as for all other departments.

A separate account is kept of the revenues of this department in the city treasury. We see no reason why the revenues should not go into one general treasury fund, and appropriations be made therefrom as for other departments. The board should be directly responsible to the Mayor.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

An increase of expenditures of from $5,282.82 in 1880 to $57,073.78 in 1894, or 981 per cent., such as is charged to this department, at once suggests maladministrations. But this does not necessarily follow. It is entitled to credit for an expenditure last year of over $7000 to control and stamp out an out-break of small-pox. The larger proportion of the remaining expenditures are chargeable to the adoption of the crematory method of disposing of garbage, about one-half being burned, and to the collection and removal of ashes and garbage.

This last service in other cities, including Boston, is performed by the street department. The inference must be that it is satisfactorily so performed. To remove ashes and garbage the health department requires a supply of horses, wagons, drivers, and laborers, and must maintain separate stables. This service can be performed more economically by the street department, as the force of horses can be utilized to better advantage. In winter when there is a heavy fall of snow, a larger force can be employed in its removal, and when the alleys and streets are made passable, an additional force will be available to collect the accumulation of ashes and garbage. In other ways consolidation of stables will work economies.

If such a transfer is made the proposed new stables for the health department will not be required, and the yard on Broadway can be transferred to the street department, which needs it.

Most of the other duties of the health department are enjoined by state laws and they are constantly being increased.

We recommend that this department be consolidated with the pauper department. With such a consolidation the collection of garbage might be retained, as much that is hauled long distances into the country at the expense of the city can be utilized at the farm. It is hardly economy to feed hogs at the farm with grain the year round for their manure.

Incidentally our attention has been called to the lack of information among householders as to the requirements of this department as to the separation of garbage and other refuse. Every householder should be kept informed of the necessity for such separation. Printed rules of the department should be kept posted in some conspicuous place and any failure to comply therewith after such proper notice, be promptly dealt with.

By an act passed at the session of 1895 the city physician will cease to be ex-officio a member of the Board of Health. The Mayor and Aldermen are authorized to appoint three citizens to such board.

While it is not in the power of the City Council by ordinance to limit the Mayor and Aldermen in their selection, in our opinion it is to the interest of the city to continue the city physician as a member of this board, and to add the milk inspector thereto, also. The latter officer has created a most efficient and useful department and his title in part only indicates the importance of the duties he performs. In the progress of the driven wells he has made all the delicate tests required for determining the quality of the water, and has so extended his chemical and biological work as to have created a very complete laboratory. This work belongs with the Board of Health.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The expenditures of this department have increased from $9,968.63 for 1880 to $39,283.60, or 294 per cent.

As the expenses of this department depend upon the amount of new buildings charged to this appropriation, the percentage of increase does not necessarily indicate extravagance in the chief.

There has been a very large increase in the number of buildings he is required to keep in repair, and his expenditures for repairs do not appear to have correspondingly increased.

COMMONS, PARKS, BOULEVARDS.

The commons and parks are under the direct control of a committee. The result is that they have been for years the favorite loating place of more or less paid employes. This is due to the lack of supervision and the abuse of patronage.

We recommend that a department of commons and parks, with a single chief thereof, be created, and that the care of such grounds, including the Pawtucket boulevard, be committed to such department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the expenditures of this department since 1880 is 144 per cent. This is largely in the item of compensation to firemen, although, with the increase of houses and equipment, miscellaneous expenditures have increased.

The number of companies has been increased beyond what the department would have recommended, but the growth of the city has increased the calls upon such companies and we can hardly recommend their discontinuance. The demand came from those who of course felt additional security through this increase without full knowledge of the resources and capacity of the department. No further increase of houses or companies should be granted for many years.

In increasing this force, more consideration should be given to the opinions of the officials who can best know the ability of the department to protect property.

It has been suggested that the firemen when not required for service could be utilized in other departments of the public service.

A fire department off duty is like an army in time of peace. An efficient force must be maintained, ready at call and when it is wanted to extinguish fires, and it must be in a condition to promptly respond. It would be folly to impair the efficiency of a department that is maintained at such expense by assigning the force to duties that would hinder a prompt response to a call. Whatever additional service is assigned to the firemen should be such as will not take them away from the engine houses. It is urged that they might be utilized to keep the houses in repair. Many are competent mechanics. The equipment is in part now kept in repair by the firemen, and it appears that there would be a saving if the houses were also. We therefore recommend that the care of the houses and the duty of keeping them in repair be transferred to the fire department. In some cities skilled workmen are available in the fire department who keep the engines, hose and other carriages, harness and in fact the entire equipment in repair. We recommend that these repairs be made by the force of the fire department, and if the required skilled workmen are not now on the force they be called for in filling future vacancies in the force of permanent firemen. This department is one that has not been brought under the civil service rules, and its discipline is impaired and expenses increased by the influences that operate to control appointment to and to increase the force beyond what is necessary. If there is one department that should be protected from such influences it is the fire department.

We recommend that it be brought under civil service rules and the force be graded according to service. A new appointee should be required to serve one year at a rate of compensation not to exceed $15 per month, at the end of such year to pass to the second grade with full pay. Now a new appointee without experience draws at once the full pay of a fireman.

How money is wasted under committee government appears from the items of cost of the Lawrence Street engine house, a house not recommended by the department.

A lot was purchased for 35 cents per foot, or $2,899.87. It was a ledge high above grade. The contract for excavating the cellar and filling in the foundation was $1,849.87. But to remove the ledge there was paid extra $3,507.61.

A lot at grade, directly opposite, without ledge, could have been purchased for less than the first cost of this lot, and members of the committee of the council that made the purchase and contracted for the building of the house were aware of it.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department have increased 101 per cent. in fifteen years.

This department has so recently passed under the control of a commission, the members of which are directly responsible to the Mayor, it is to be presumed that they will or have become informed as to its necessities and will administer it economically. We do not feel called upon to make any recommendations.

The appropriation account of this department was credited last year with the following items, which had the effect to increase its appropriation beyond what had been voted by the City Council:

From appropriation for schools	$ 9 65
From appropriation for health	283 25
From reserved fund for services of police officers	2,333 88
From Geo. R. Davis, Chief of Police, for services of police officers, etc.	2,815 05
For fines paid in by County and Police Court	7,595 16
	$13,060 97

The amount appropriated by the City Council was $94,441.89, but there was expended $107,733.19.

There are instances when it is equitable to credit one department for services performed by another, but the practice is carried too far and opens a door to abuses. Presumably the service performed for the school and health departments was such as the police department is established to perform, and it should not therefore have credit in its appropriation account. As to the third item, we have recommended that the reserved fund be abolished and the disbursements therefrom be brought under the regular appropriation bills.

The receipts for services of police officers in the third item and the fines should have been paid into the general treasury, and be paid out only when regularly appropriated.

To permit appropriations to be increased in this manner is to insure a loose system in making them and lax methods of dealing with estimates. We have insisted that the executive branch of the government shall be clothed with the executive powers of the government; it is equally important that the prerogative of the City Council shall not be usurped by the executive departments. No more important duty devolves upon the City Council than that of controlling the appropriations, for these determine the tax rate and the indebtedness.

It must not be understood that the practice complained of is peculiar to this department, for it is common to most

PAUPER DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the expenditures of this department in fifteen years is 93 per cent.

It has to deal not only with the worthy poor but with the shiftless, the improvident, the weak of will, those of vicious habits, the defective classes generally.

We have visited the city institutions at the farm and have been favorably impressed with the local management so far as it was apparent from a hasty look at the interior and the inmates and an interview with the superintendent.

We have, however, been unable to learn of any useful service the Board of Overseers of the Poor would have to perform if the purchase of supplies should be transferred to a supply department. In such event the board should be dispensed with.

There are at the farm an insane department, a workhouse and an almshouse, a hospital being in common. Approximately there is an equal number of persons in each department. The character of most of those in the workhouse may be inferred from its being commonly known as the "Inebriates' Home"; while most of the inmates of the almshouse are aged people, physically weak. The institutions as a body have the character of a hospital, and, it appears to us, should be under the control of the health department. We therefore, in the interest of economy and efficient administration, recommend such transfer or consolidation.

If the pauper department remains a separate department, one salaried chief should be substituted for the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

A salaried teacher at the farm, whose pupils have been transferred to the County Truant School, can be dispensed with and the dwelling and grounds furnished him be utilized to advantage. We understand this official performs no public duty whatever.

It is claimed that a saving can be effected by the transfer of the wood-yard at Broadway to the farm, as it would furnish employment for inmates of the workhouse; the superintendent desires employment for them and discipline will be improved if it is provided. Ambulances are kept at the wood-yard that ought to be transferred to the control of the police department and the yard be utilized for other purposes.

LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.

The cost of light has increased from $17,437.11 for 1880 to $78,086.00 for 1894, an increase of 353 per cent.

There are 423 electric street lights, 795 gas and 533 gasoline.

A contract was made for five years from August 31, 1893, for electric lights of two thousand candle power each at 35 cents per night.

The contract provided that frequent tests for candle power may be made by the city, and the rate per month in which the tests are made be reduced accordingly, if the full light contracted for is not found to be furnished. It is the opinion of officers and others that the full candle power contracted for is not had, yet no tests have been made by the city to ascertain. The required appliances to test the candle power will cost not to exceed $150, and we recommend that the lighting department be furnished with such appliances and that it be made the duty of the electrician of the fire department to make the tests at least twice in each month.

There has been a large increase in the number of electric lights since January 1, 1875. In the year closed December 1, 1893, the committee of the Council in charge of this service report that one hundred and nineteen new electric lights were located. This would increase the annual charge for electric lights over $15,000. When it is understood that gas lights cost only one-fifth what is paid for electric lights, for the same candle power and burning for the same number of hours, it would appear that the condition of our finances would hardly justify further increase in electric lights for the present.

To light the streets costs an amount nearly equal to five dollars for every voter, or one dollar and a quarter for each man, woman and child in the city.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

A general supply department should be created. The chief thereof should be appointed by the Mayor, be removable by him, and be directly under his supervision.

So far as it is practicable, all supplies should be purchased by contract after advertisement for proposals. While such proposals would call for estimated quantities for the year, it should, in contracting, be understood that they are but estimates, the city not being bound as to quantity. All bids should be for unit of quality, as per shovel, lantern, pound, ton, etc., according to the character of the supplies, and orders should be made during the year as the supplies are needed. All orders for supplies should be certified to the auditor when made and be recorded in his office, and be numbered consecutively in yearly series, and each bill passed by the auditor should bear the year and number of the orders on which it is based. All contracts should be recorded in the department of supplies and be transmitted to the auditor.

All requisitions for supplies should be made by the head of the department or board for which the supplies are to be bought, and approved by the Mayor. All bills should be made by departments and be charged up by departments. All worn out or useless material or other personal property of the city, should be condemned and be disposed of under the direction of the supply department. The supply department should see that the supplies ordered and to be paid for are received.

An invoice book should be kept in which all bills are entered, accessible to the public under reasonable restrictions.

SINKING FUND.

The total value of the sinking funds as reported by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Dec. 31, 1894, (see auditor's report) was:

Invested in securities	$211,210 29
Deposited in bank	2 9,187 91
Total	$480,398.20

The total value of the sinking funds, September 20, 1895, as reported by the special auditor employed by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to audit their accounts, was:

Invested in securities	$155,210.29
Deposited in bank (as certified by the Lowell Trust Co.)	406 995.20
Total	$594,205.49

During this period of eight months and twenty days of 1895 the amount invested therefore decreased $26,000, while the amount deposited in bank increased $130,908.20, the net increase of the sinking funds during that period being $113,908.29.

Of this increase $101,464.03 is made up of sums paid to the Sinking Fund Commissioners from the public treasury, August 10, 1895, as follows:

Balance of Corporation Tax, 1894	$57 653.14
Balance of National Bank Tax, 1894	4 505 89
Appropriation to City Hall and Municipal Building Fund, 1895	7,500 00
Appropriation to Intercepting Sewer Fund, 1895	6,000.00
Appropriation to High School Fund, 1895	3,000 00
Appropriation to Water Loan Fund, 1895	19,000 00
Appropriation to High Service Water Fund, 1895	1,800 00
Appropriation to Rogers' Fort Hill Park Fund, 1895	6 000.00
Total	$101,464.03

Although the corporation tax and national bank tax are usually received from the state in December of each year, and the appropriations for the several sinking funds are made early in the succeeding year, it has not been customary for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to call for these amounts or for the treasurer to pay them over to the commissioners until the succeeding November or December, when the taxes for the year will have been paid in. But this year they were called for in July and paid over on the 10th of August succeeding, and, as appears from the auditor's records, the city made a temporary loan to replenish the treasury thus depleted.

The duties of the Sinking Fund Commissioners are prescribed by state laws. In the matter of investment, Section 11, Chapter 29, Public Statutes, provides: "The (Sinking Fund) Commissioners shall receive all sums contributed to a sinking fund and shall invest and re-invest the same, and the income thereof as it accures, in the name of the board," etc., etc. The commissioners should be held to strict compliance with this statute.

The condition in which these funds are found seems to urge that the later policy of the city of borrowing on the annual installment plan, an equal portion of the debt to be paid each year directly to the holders, no sinking fund being required, be adhered to in future loans. Such is the policy recommended to the city of Boston, by the special commission appointed last year to inquire into the condition of its finances.

ORDINARY DEBT SINKING FUND.

This fund requires special consideration. It was created by an ordinance passed in April, 1880, and is Section 2, Chapter 1, of the Revised Ordinances of 1894, which reads as follows:

"All sums of money hereafter received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on account of corporation tax or National Bank tax, or from the credits standing to the abatement of taxes, shall until January 1, 1896, be placed to the credit of a 'Fund for the Reduction of the Ordinary City Debt,' which becomes due in the years 1880 to 1895 exclusive."

It has generally been understood that the language and intent of this ordinance is that such fund is only applicable to the payment of the various notes, bonds and other funded indebtedness of the city outstanding at the date the ordinance was enacted. The last obligation of this class matured and was paid off, as appears from the auditor's report, in November, 1894. The fund on the 20th of September last, amounted to $230,895.84, of which but $83,000.00 was invested.

There will be due it, approximately, at the close of the present year, $70,000, making a total fund against which there are no demands under the construction of the ordinance before referred to, to exceed $300,000.

Whether this fund is or is not applicable under the ordinance to meet indebtedness of the city incurred after 1880—and a quarter of a million of it was so used in 1892 by order of the City Council—it seems to be faulty financiering to leave this fund locked up while the city is compelled to go into the market for the want of it and borrow at a rate of interest nearly twice what this fund is drawing.

We therefore recommend the immediate repeal of the ordinance referred to, and that the amount of this fund be transferred to the credit of the city treasurer, and the fund thus be made available.

CONCLUSION.

If in the framing of our City Charter such a balance of powers as we have found to be essential had been provided, such a chapter as that which defines the powers of committees of the City Council, creating as it does a very politician's paradise where credit can be taken, when it makes for popularity, and responsibility be escaped, when to do so is desired—such a chapter would not have been found among our ordinances, and there would probably have been no call for such a commission as this. The people would have been able to judge of the efficiency of their local government, to locate responsibility, and at the polls to provide the remedy for bad administration.

While we have made as thorough an investigation of the several departments as the limited time would permit, and have called attention to some abuses and extravagances, and suggested remedies therefor, it must not be understood that we have exhausted this branch of the inquiry.

Like the wise physician, we recommend a return to the rigid observance of the laws of municipal health, in the belief that under such a regimen, most of the ills that afflict local government will disappear; and the local treatment for those that remain be more clearly indicated than now.

The main features of the reformed government would be these:

The executive department would, in the performance of the executive functions of government, be independent of the legislative, and, through the Mayor, be directly responsible to the people. The Mayor would be chief executive in fact, and all heads of departments and permanent boards and commissions be responsible to him except as otherwise provided by general statutes. There would be efficient checks in accounting; in auditing; in the purchase of supplies and accountability for property.

Single heads of departments would, as far as is practicable, be substituted for permanent boards and commissions. Each department and office would have its separate appropriation, and every citizen could from the auditor's report annually make a comparison of expenditures.

The legislative department would be relieved of executive duties and become a deliberative body. Every act and record of the executive department would be accessible to the members and committees of the City Council. By ordinance, rather than by direct personal supervision, the Council would, under the amended charter, direct and control the administration of the government. It should come to value its high prerogative as the keeper of the public purse, controlling taxation and appropriation. It would become its duty to rigidly scan estimates, and greater importance would be given to expenditures and less to loans. Relieved of the corrupting influences of patronage and purchase, it should naturally become the economical branch of the government. For methods of appointment now in vogue the rules of the Civil Service Commission would be substituted. The laborer would receive an equitable wage, and be protected when willing to render an honest day's work therefor.

With such changes in our methods of government, all the influences that make for extravagances would not be shut out. There would still remain strong selfish interests, corporate or otherwise, ever seeking to obtain advantages even at the expense of the general public. An enlightened and awakened public opinion, thoroughly alive to the importance of local government, can alone protect it from such influences. Senseless, demagogic denunciation of all enterprise only does harm. The desire for gain, from which springs the spirit of enterprise, is inherent in human nature. It is the virile element of material progress. It was the desire for gain that founded our city, and it is the desire for gain that has developed it to its present proportions in population and wealth. A wise people will encourage it when it makes for the public good, and control it when it makes against the public good.

If our recommendations are adopted there will be a considerable decrease in the number of offices that have heretofore been the subject of contention in municipal elections. We cannot assume that the city of Lowell owes any one a living. The public service is not an industry to be extended in order to afford employment to citizens. The thousands of wage earners who in our mills and workshops are required to give an honest day's work for a modest remuneration, should not be taxed to support would-be pensioners upon the public treasury. The force in every department should be reduced to the requirements of the service.

While our extravagance in the past will compel rigid economy in all departments for some years until we reach a sounder financial basis, we do not wish to be understood as committed to a niggardly policy as a permanent policy. There are directions in which it is true economy to spend and others where it is economy to withhold from spending. The foundation of our prosperity, it is conceded, is the manufacturing interest. Whatever lightens its burdens, improves its facilities, encourages its extension, increases the opportunities for the thousands who are directly dependent upon it to increase their capacity, through the development of the talents they may possess, should have a claim upon the public treasury.

If in our criticism of the law-making branch of the government we have left an impression that this body is largely made up of the worser element of the body politic, that impression is not intended. That citizens of irreproachable private life, who have maintained a high standing for integrity and fidelity to trust in business circles, and who are thoroughly informed as to the methods that make for success therein, deliberately adopt different methods and standards of action when elevated to the City Council, and in dealing with public matters, cannot be denied. The influences that make for this are well known, and how strong is the sense of obligation to surrender to them is also recognized.

How all sense of proportion is lost in dealing with public affairs appears from the confession of the School Committee, before quoted, where sensitiveness to criticism and a fear of injury to business is made to outweigh the solemn obligation to the community the members assumed when they took upon themselves the administration of a most sacred public trust. We have got to have a more robust patriotism than this if municipal government is to be preserved on the lines laid down by the fathers. Something of the importance of free government, something of the devotion which informed and inspired them to sacrifice more than opinion and business, something of that patriotism that impelled 500,000 of the youth of the last generation to give up their lives on the field of battle, something of all this must come into our lives and inform our actions in the discharge of our public duties.

Although this commission was appointed for three months, one month was lost through the illness of the chairman, who was finally compelled to retire. Since our organization we have diligently conducted the investigation with which we were charged. Had time allowed, we should have completed an inquiry into the methods of laying out, maintaining, constructing and assessing the cost of streets, and as to other possible sources of revenue than ordinary taxation. There are sources of information that we would avail ourselves of before submitting recommendations on these subjects, and we therefore present our report, and leave it to the judgment of the City Council to determine whether our inquiries shall proceed further.

A. G. CUMNOCK,
JOS. L. CHALIFOUX,
JAMES T. SMITH,
JOHN C. BURKE,
E. B. GONANT,
E. M. TUCKE,
Commissioners.

Nov. 12, 1895.

After You Try



to find a remedy for your Backache and have been offered everything from a porous plaster up—or down—to a quart bottle of a mysterious liquid (disguised alcohol) you'll conclude that there is no cure for Backache to be had. That's wrong—there's a new remedy.

Buker's Kidney Pills

will cure a Backache, safely, surely and quickly. It's the only remedy made that will cure the ache. These pills remove Kidney troubles that cause the backaches—they tone the vital organs. Ask your druggist. Price 50 cents. A book about Backache and Kidney trouble, sent for the asking.

Buker Pill Co., Bangor, Me.



A BEAUTIFUL FACE may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades—Pink or flesh, White and brunette.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 181 Pearl Street, New York.

UNION TAILORS

The only shop in town using the Union Label.
Call and see our line of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS at Rock Bottom Prices.
F. S. SHARROW,
200 Central St.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

Embrace this Opportunity at Once

If you want Clothing or Gent's Furnishing Goods, march right away to the

Union Clothing Company

197-199 Middlesex Street,

And purchase a fine

Kersey Overcoat for $8

Price Elsewhere $12.

Our store is not on the main street for the clothing trade, but you will find that our stock of goods, quality and style is just as good and prices away below competitors, and we propose to continue giving the public great bargains, so that in the future Middlesex Street will be known as the place of great bargains in

CLOTHING

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

BOOTS and SHOES

Notice Some of Our Bargains.

$10.00 Overcoat for $5.75.

Freize King Ulsters worth $12, for $6.87.

A large stock of Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers at rock bottom prices.

We had a fire October 18 at our store and the insurance has been adjusted. The goods are slightly damaged by water only, and will offer them for sale at a great sacrifice.

Read the Following Articles and Prices

50c., 75c. and $1.00 Shirts and Drawers, in Gray, Brown and Blue, for 23c., 45. and 85c.

Firemen's Blue Flannel, heavy weight, all wool Overshirts, double and single breasted, selling elsewhere for $2.50, our price $1.25.

Winter Caps for 9c.

50c. Gloves and Mittens, woolen and leather, 19 cents.

Fine Wool and Cashmere 50c. Socks for 13c. and 19c.

This Sacrifice Sale Begins Today and Will Last Till December 1st.

Call and see our large and well assorted stock, no matter whether you buy or not. We will show you bargains which you cannot get in any other store in this or any other city, and by so doing you will continue to be a customer of the

UNION CLOTHING COMPANY

197-199 Middlesex Street.

☞OPEN EVENINGS.

New York Cloak and Suit Company

12 JOHN STREET.

FOUR BIG BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK. **FOUR**

$6.75, WORTH $9.50.

LADIES' JACKETS, made of fine quality Chinchilla Cloth, with ripple back, velvet collar; and half lined with satin; price for this week, **Only $6.75.** Ask to see this Coat.

$11.75, WORTH $16.50.

LADIES' FINE, ALL-WOOL, PERSIAN BOUCLE JACKETS, lined throughout with Satin, 2 button box front and ripple back—this Jacket cannot be duplicated for less than $16.50. **Our Price $11.75.**

$8.75, WORTH $12.00.

150 ALL-WOOL, FANCY BOUCLE JACKETS, 3-4 lined with colored Taffeta Silk, equal in style and quality to any $12 Jacket you can buy elsewhere. **Our Price $8.75.**

FUR CAPES.

MINK CAPES, $85, $95, $110
$125, $150, up to $350. Marten Capes, $55, $85, $95, up to $125. Dyed Otter 30 inch length, 105 inch sweep—a bargain at $110.

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

SUN RISES..... 6 37 | MOON SETS.... —
SUN SETS..... 4 27 | FULL SEA | 10 39 AM
LENGTH OF DAY.. 9 45 | FULL SEA | 11 00 PM

Forecast for New England: Fair in southern and local showers in northern portions; westerly winds and slightly cooler.

LOCAL NEWS.

The orchestral society will hold a rehearsal a week from tomorrow.

The Ladies of the G. A. R., hold a delightful nightcap party in Post 185 hall last evening.

Basket ball is being discussed at the armory and another tournament will probably be held during the winter.

The manual training school has been removed from the old city hall to Odd Fellows' building on Merrimack street.

Messrs. Burke, Marshall and Corbett will occupy rooms 5, 6 and 7 in the Glidden building on or about January 1st.

Things are humming just now at Chris Holmes' specialty store. He has some great values in nobby jackets and fine capes. Read his ad.

About 40 friends of Mrs. Frank Hanford of 10 Hamilton corporation waited on her at her residence Thursday evening and presented her an easy chair.

See what the Union Clothing Co., has to say about big bargains in their stores at 107-109 Middlesex and their branch store in the Bijou Theatre building. Call today.

Over 100 residents of Dracut Navy Yard district have forwarded a petition to Washington asking that the free delivery limit of the Lowell post office be extended to that place.

High class tailoring, liveris golf trouserings a specialty, seamless Bell overcoats at Cavanaugh & Disault's, leading tailors, 42 Central street. Largest stock in the city.

Over a hundred couples attended the second dance of the R. N. C. in Associate hall last night. John Redmond was general manager, assisted by Patrick F. Riley. Alfred Kelley was floor director and Patrick F. Noonan his assistant.

The Emerald base ball club will hold its annual assembly in Associate hall, Jan. 16. Like previous affairs conducted by this club it will be first-class in every respect. The friends of "Connie" Donovan and his champions should attend in large numbers.

Marriage Intentions.

The only intention recorded at the city clerk's office to-day was James McCauley, 22, Fall River, to Margaret McCann, 29.

Miss Ecclis Comfortable.

Miss Sadie Heslin, the victim of the shooting affray, is resting comfortably today and the house physician reports her as doing very well.

Kirk Street Church.

A meeting of the Kirk street church society was held last evening and Mr. A. W. Burnham read the letter from Rev. D. O. Mears of Cleveland, O., declining the call to the pastorate of the church. No action was taken towards calling another pastor.

There Will Be No Game.

The High school boys were cheated out of a good game of foot-ball scheduled for to-day. It was expected that the Nashua team would play the boys on the Fair Grounds, but Manager Adams received word Thursday that the Nashua team is in no condition to play, so the game was cancelled.

The SUN Bid Was the Lowest.

The fire department committee met yesterday afternoon and opened bids for printing 1000 fire alarm books, 500 small running cards and 50 large running cards. The bids were as follows: LOWELL DAILY SUN, $95.50; Times, $100; Vox Populi, 107. The contract was awarded to THE SUN.

A Chance for Martin Flaherty.

Martin Flaherty, the Lowell featherweight, has now a chance to make good his statement that the "St. Paul Kid" is a quitter, and that he made him take off the gloves in Hoboken some time ago. A Lynn club has offered a $350 purse for them, and the "Kid" has accepted. Flaherty has not yet been heard from, but he should accept, as the purse is a good one for these times.—Boston Globe.

Real Estate at Auction.

At 3 o'clock p. m., sharp, rain or shine, Monday, Nov. 18, 1895. We we will sell without reserve or limit, one of the most desirable pieces of real estate that has been offered in Lowell for years, situated on the west side of Appleton street and numbered 232. It is a corner lot and has a frontage of 40 feet on Appleton street and a depth of 72 feet on a passageway. It contains a two-story house of 14 rooms, suitable for a lodging house or two tenements with a chance to put in a large store in the basement, for which there is a good demand in this vicinity. It is only two minutes walk from the post office and on the same street.

Terms: The purchaser must deposit with the auctioneer $200 as soon as struck off and balance inside of 30 days, upon delivery of deed at auctioneers' office. 75 per cent. can lie on mortgage if desired.

For other information call on Pinkham & Coburn, real estate agents and auctioneers, No. 45 Merrimack street, room 32. Per order of

WILLIAM W. MORSE.
CHAS. W. PINKHAM, Auctioneer.

JOHN CASEY OF LOWELL.

Man Fractures His Skull in a Fall River Mill.

John Casey, 25 years old, employed in the Granite mills of Fall River, fell from a cotton bale yesterday afternoon while fooling with a companion, and fractured his skull. He is said to have came from Lowell.

LOWELL MAN ATTACHED.

Heavy Suit by a Boston Firm Against Wallace V. Adams.

An attachment has been recorded at the court house in Salem against Wallace V. Adams of Lowell in an action of contract brought by Harding, Whitman & Co. of Boston, for $8000

Louis Alexander,
Importer and tayler, 65 Central street, has received the latest novelties in suitings, overcoatings and trouserings, which he will make up in the latest style. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Celery Holders Free.
Previous to Thanksgiving day we are going to give away all our line of the celery holders with a pound of our high grade teas. Dickson Bros., 18 Merrimack street.

Bowling, Billiards, Pool.
Tournaments and prizes at Les Miserables, East Merrimack street.

Dr. COBURN DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

AN HEIRESS BORN

To Nicholas II. The Czar of Russia.

THE BIRTH OF THE INFANT DULY RECOGNIZED.

Account of the Courtship and Marriage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—The accouchement of the czarina occurred last evening at 9 o'clock. A daughter was born to the czar and czarina. Both mother and child are doing well.

Court physicians in attendance at the accouchement of the czarina report the child to be a handsome girl, and they add that the mother is rapidly recovering. Services connected with the birth of the infant were held in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox Greek church. The baby has been named Olga.



CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

The czarina—Alexandra Feodorovna at her betrothal to Nicholas of Russia, Oct. 21-Nov. 2, 1894—was born, at Darmstadt, Princess Alix Victoria Helen Louise Beatrice of Hesse-bei-Rhein, June 6, 1872. The reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, Ernest Louis Karl Albert Wilhelm, born at Darmstadt in 1868, is her brother. Their parents were Louis IV and Alice, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. Both are dead. Princess Alice was the most beloved of the daughters of Queen Victoria; Princess Alix has her firmness of character.

She met Nicholas at the wedding of her sister, Elizabeth, to the Grand Duke Serge, in 1884. Princess Alix was 19 years old, and Nicholas 16. The children fell in love, but the czar and the anti-German faction at the court were opposed to an alliance which threatened the intruding of German influence into Russian diplomacy, and the czarewitch's affection was diverted for some years.

The Courtship.

Princess Alix made a visit to the Russian court with her father when she was 18 years old. The czarewitch renewed his wooing, but Princess Alix was then zealously attentive to her duties as a Lutheran, and the national exaction that she should become a member of the Orthodox church at her betrothal to the czarewitch alarmed her. She would not listen to the czarewitch. He saw the world with the eyes of his father. He had the latter's contempt for other nations. But when he went to Coburg he said to his parents, so the court chronicler says: "I am determined at last to have an answer from her own mouth."

Princess Alix learned of this resolution from her brother-in-law. "Do you love him?" he asked. She said, "Yes." The death of the czar hastened the marriage which skeptics said could never occur, because the court was opposed to it because Princess Alix would not abjure her faith, and because a Russian crown was not a tempting promise to a German princess. Then, Princess Alix was in delicate health. She often went into seclusion under the care of physicians who were experts in nervous troubles, and there were rumors that the dread of nihilists affected her intensely.

The Marriage.

Princess Alix, renamed Alexandra Feodorovna, in accordance with the Russian law, was married to the Czar Nicholas II Nov. 26, 1894. The day was cloudy and cheerless. Troops barred all the avenues to the winter palace at an early hour; the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, the Prince of Wales, the grand dukes of Russia, diplomats and high officials of all nations were at the sumptuous ceremony; the Archpriest Janyscheff, chaplain to Alexander, gave the benediction.

Gossip has made little of Princess Alix's life since her marriage. In political circles it was rumored for a time that the czar was under German influence, the kaiser having always had authority over Princess Alix; later it was rumored that the czar was under the influence of England, through friendship for the Duke of York, whom he resembles, and that this influence was not agreeable to Princess Alix.

But the most plausible of all the rumors that connected the czarina's name with affairs of state was the one provoked by M. de Blowitz's interview with Count Lobanoff, printed in the London Times. Count Lobanoff said that the czar was too gravely preoccupied by his wife's condition and too apprehensive about the birth of an heir to think of a war.

Troops Charged Upon Populace.

BOGOTA, Nov. 16.—Heavy firing in the barracks here drew an immense crowd, which was ordered to disperse. It was impossible to move quickly, and the impatient officers ordered the troops to charge bayonets, which they did, but meeting with resistance, the troops began firing upon the people. A regular battle ensued, and the crowd, being unarmed, were obliged to fly, leaving 23 killed and wounded on the field. The cause of the firing in the barracks was that part of the guards had attempted to escape and resisted arrest.

Guarding Cuba's Coast.

HABANA, Nov. 16.—A squadron, consisting of the cruiser Ensenada Cortes, Pizarro and Vasco, has left Palma, the transport Legazpi carrying material which will be utilized in putting the forts and the waters of the harbors of the island of Cuba in a state of defense.

Foundering of the Leo.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The British steamer Leo, from Odessa for Copenhagen, has foundered off the coast of Denmark. Fifteen out of 28 persons on board were drowned.

Crew In the Rigging.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A large bark is ashore at Wembury Bay, Plymouth. The crew has taken to the rigging. It is feared that all will perish.

Purely Vegetable
Mild, efficient, reliable. Safe for delicate women and children. The best for family use.
Hood's Pills

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan bl'd.

The Lowell Wall Paper Co; all styles; all prices, 18 Church street.

Drop a postal or telephone to Joseph Mullin, 1018 Gorham street for your winter coal.

A dozen more members of L'Union Franco-Americans took out naturalization papers yesterday.

An order for coal by postal or telephone, receives prompt attention at Rourke & Sullivan's, 984 Gorham street.

Archie Gardin, who ran into the police station Wednesday night with a case of delirium tremens was sent to the city farm yesterday afternoon.

Suits to order, $20, and up; overcoats, $20 and up. 1000 different styles trouserings from $5.50, up. Cut prices, finest work at lowest prices. Ladies' garments, $20 and up. Disault & Cavanaugh, 42 Central street.

The following will take part in the grand concert in aid of St. John's hospital in Huntington Hall tomorrow night: Hibbard's orchestra, Miss Mary Joyce, Miss Lilla Cooke, Miss Nellie Murphy, Miss Adelaide Sullivan, Miss Margaret McCaffrey, Messrs. T. F. Molloy, Joseph F. Donnelly and D. J. Donahue, Master Frank Jantzen and Kittie Jantzen and the Victor banjo club of five young ladies.

Cut With a Knife,

M. J. Brady on Palmer street has cut the prices on millinery very deep for Friday and Saturday. Those trimmed hats at $1.23, $1.47 and $1.98 are worth $2.50 to $4.00 each. Go in and see them.

No Doubt as to Dr. Hosmer's Election.

The town clerks of the 20th Middlesex representative district met yesterday noon at Tewksbury and canvassed the returns of the votes for representative. Charles H. Hosmer, rep., Billerica, received 877 votes; all others 70. There was no democratic candidate.

Don't Despair.

If your hair is falling out and you are getting a little bald-headed, you should purchase a bottle of Myrrhola of your druggist. It is the only remedy on the market that will restore your hair, as it invigorates the roots and enlivens them to a healthy condition. Price $1.00, trial size 50 cents.

What French Republicans Want.

The French republican voters of Ward seven, a strong republican ward held a meeting last evening in the ward room on Fletcher street and decided to ask for one councilmanic place on the republican ticket, and also the overseer of the poor nomination. Councilman Rivet will be their choice for the council.

The French republicans of the city will hold a meeting next week and will request the republicans to allow them a place on the aldermanic ticket.

Election Returns Canvassed.

The returns of the vote for representative in the 24th district were canvassed yesterday afternoon by City Clerk Dadman, Gayton M. Hall, town clerk of Dracut, and William Blanchard, town clerk of Tyngsboro.

The three officials met in the Brock street engine house and the returns as canvassed are: Frederick Frye, dem., 1492; W. H. I. Hayes, rep., 2228; Winfield Parker, dem., 1349; George A. Roper, rep., 2723; Warren A. Sherburne, dem., 1339; E. A. Stevens, rep., 2626; blanks, 1682.

HAS HE A RIGHT TO VOTE?

A Correspondent Who Wants Important Information.

A correspondent writes that he was born in Ireland 23 years ago and came to this country over three years ago. He has received tax bills the last two years and wants to know if he must take out naturalization papers before he will be entitled to vote.

If the father is a citizen of the United States then the son may become a voter by having his name registered. Otherwise the son must reside in this country five years and then become naturalized before he is entitled to vote.

BOWLING NEWS.

It took Capt. Adams' team to establish the record in the High school tournament and it took the captain himself to put up the highest three string total. "Doc." Phelan's team was like wooden men compared with Cecil's wonders.

They were not in the game from the start and after the first string, it was only a question of how much they would be beaten. There was plenty of yelling and whooping it up for both teams. The score stood as follows:

Team 4—Adams 540, Barton 337, Mitten 378, O'Brien 440, Leahey 313; total 2008.

Team 3—Phelan 485, Carter 310, Benoit 255, Gray 266, Lewis 335; total 1651.

The next game will be Monday afternoon when teams 7 and 8 of the second division will meet. A big crowd will be on hand to cheer the youngsters.

Tuesday, Teams 1 and 3 will play and the old rivalry between "Tom" O'Donnell and "Doc" Phelan will assert itself.

In the tournament at the Vesper boat house last night Team Twelve beat Team Thirteen, 2227 to 2128. Only two men were present for each team, and the averages of the absentees were added to what they made.

The police team had no mercy on the Home club players in the game on Les Miserables alleys last evening. They struck a winning gait at the start and never let up till they had beaten the Home club bowlers by over 300 pins. The score:

Police—Stewart 544, Hurley 453, Brosnahan 558, Fullerton 596, McLaughlin 553; total 2614.

Home Club—Brown 423, Chandler 445, Wellman 509, Anderson 429, Baker 464; total 2285.

Itching Piles, night's horrid plague, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Your dealer ought to keep it.

Art Store.
Framed Pictures, Paintings, Pastels, Water Colors, Artotypes, Etchings and Engravings. PICTURES Framed to Order. A new line of Mouldings. Have just received a nice line of Catholic Prayer Books
CAMBRIDGE'S,
Merrimack House Block, City Hall Sq.

SENSATIONAL COURT SCENE

A MASON IN LAWRENCE POLICE COURT

Appeals to Judge Stone as a Brother Mason for Leniency—The Judge Ordered Him to be Silent and Threatened Sentence for Contempt of Court.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 16.—Edward Olmstead was arraigned in court yesterday for drunkenness. He began to talk to Judge Stone, and after he had been requested to "keep quiet," he said: "I appeal to your honor, as a Mason, to be lenient with me," and, in making the remark, he gave the court what purported to be the Masonic signal of distress. Judge Stone, being a Mason himself, understood Olmstead's motive, and sharply forbade the prisoner to utter another word, and continued, by saying: "For the remark you just made, you should be sent to jail for contempt of court." His honor continued the case, so that Olmstead's mental condition could be examined.

Connecticut Centenarian Dead.

ANSONIA, Conn. Nov. 16.—Horace Manville died at Woodbury yesterday. He was a descendant of the original De Manville family, which came to this country from France. He celebrated his 100th anniversary last March. For 20 years past he had been in perfect health.

New President of Columbian.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Rev. B. F. L. Whitman, formerly president of Colby university, Maine, was inaugurated last night as president of the Columbian university. The subject of Rev. Mr. Whitman's inaugural was "The Mission of Culture."

Shot Wife and Himself.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—John Koch, while drunk and jealous, shot his wife and then himself. Both are in a dangerous condition. He also attempted to shoot his 12-year-old son for interfering with his assault upon Mrs. Koch.

Seaman Fell Among Thieves.

BOSTON, Nov. 16. — Captain Charles Bishop of Moncton, N. B., master of the schooner Susie Prescott, was set upon by two men last night while on the way to his vessel, and was robbed of $30 in money, some valuable papers and a silver watch.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET

Tendered to L. J. Smith, S. C. R., A. O. F. of A., At Portland Last Night.

The complimentary banquet to Supreme Chief Ranger Smith by the Foresters of Portland, Thursday evening, was a grand affair that was attended by city officials and prominent Foresters.

Hon. William H. Looney of Portland was toastmaster and speeches were delivered by Supreme Chief Ranger Smith, Secretary McMurtry, J. L. Doolittle of Brunswick and James E. Dawson.

Lecture on Sloyd.

At Miss Morse's private school on Nesmith street, last evening, Miss Mary White, assistant principal of the Sloyd Training school of Boston, talked on the Sloyd system of manual training.

The talk was very interesting to friends of the school. At the conclusion of Miss White's remarks, an opportunity was offered to inspect the appointments of the school.

Harvard TONIC PILLS.
TRADE MARK
Greatest Nerve Remedy on Earth.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR
Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Female Weakness
Price 50c, at Druggists or by Mail.
HARVARD PILL CO., Lowell, Mass.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR **Clothing?**

Be Sure You are Right, then Go Ahead

There are all sorts of clothing stores in town, good ones and bad ones, reliable ones and unreliable ones, cheap ones and dear ones, large ones and small ones, but there is ONLY ONE that can be THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE, THE CHEAPEST, THE LARGEST—That house, if public opinion counts for anything, if plain undesirable facts are worth considering, is Chalifoux's.

Of course other houses may contradict public opinion and controvert facts; but what of it? who believes them.

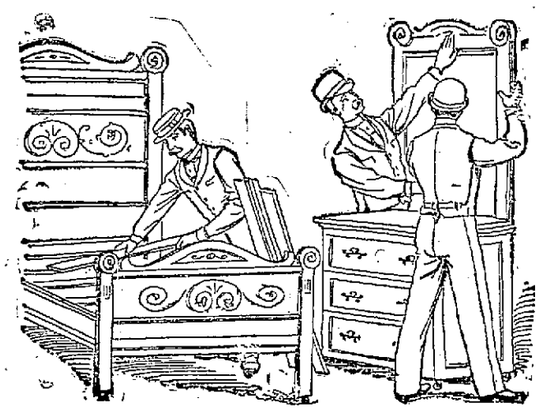
We want everybody to compare our $6.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats with the $10 ones of others. Our popular $10 Men's Suits and Overcoats with the $15 ones of others—our celebrated $15 Men's Suits and Overcoats with the $22 ones of others.

Every comparison will make a sale for us, and an advantageous purchase for you.

Our Boys' Clothing means style and strength for the boys, saving and satisfaction for the parents.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
Central and Middle Streets.

If You Want a Chance to Buy Turkey, Chicken, Fowl CHEAP, Call at The UNION MARKET TO-DAY,
Middlesex Street, Foot of South.



NEW FURNITURE.

The latest styles in Furniture, Carpets, and Housefurnishings of all kinds now in stock and ready for fall trade. Chamber Sets, a splendid line to select from; price of sets complete with Bedstead, Dressing Case, Commode, Table, 3 Chairs and Rocker, $15 and upward. Parlor Suits to suit everybody, over 50 different patterns to select from. Dining Room Furniture to suit everybody's purse. We can sell you a sideboard from $8 to $125. Dining Tables from $2.50 to $80. Dining Chairs from 45c. to $10 each. "You pays your money and takes your choice." When you need a Range remember the Glenwood, "The King of the Kitchen," warranted to give perfect satisfaction wherever used—more of them sold than any other range in the market. Look over our stock before you purchase and you will save money and procure what you want.

Cookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

Rubbers. Rubbers.
All Styles and the Best Quality, at
BYAM'S FAMILY SHOE STORE, 62 Central and 63 Prescott Streets.
We need not mention prices, as ours are always the lowest.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.
231, 233, 235 and 237 CENTRAL STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Outside Garments





For The Latest Styles, Best Materials Lowest Prices, Our Store Is The Only Place

Chris Holmes' Specialty Garment and Fur Store, 124 and 126 Merrimack St.



We desire to most EMPHATICALLY ANNOUNCE that our assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

STYLISH OUTSIDE GARMENTS

AND



Children's Garments from $2.98 to $15.

Fine Capes in Mink, Marten, Wool Seal, Electric, etc.

FINE FUR CAPES



Is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE in the city. When looking for a CLOAK or CAPE come to us, for we make a Specialty of

Ladies' Underwear,

Giving our whole time and long personal experience to this one line. We have the MOST UP-TO-DATE and NOBBY GARMENTS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Our success from the start is phenomenal.

☞Be Not Deceived or Misled. Trade with us and get your garments at the fountain's source. No old styles, but all the LATEST NOVELTIES.



Children's Reefers, $3.98 to $10.

Nobby Jackets, $3.75 to $26.00